THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVIII ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1896. PRICE FIVE CENTS

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A MIDNIGHT DEED

Secretary of the Treasury Calls for Bids for More Bonds.

ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS

This Action Was Taken in the Face of the Protest of Both Houses of the Congress.

AFRAID OF SENATOR ELKINS'S BOND RESOLUTION

President Cleveland Instructs Secretary Carlisle to Issue the Call for Bids at Once—The Bonds Are To Be Dated February 1, 1895.

Washington, January 6.—At midnight Secretary Carlisle prepared the following notice, which will be issued today:

"Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, Washington, January 6, 1896.—Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the secretary of the treasury, at Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 5th day of February, 1896, for the purchase of one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) of United States 4 per cent coupon or registered bonds, in denominations of fifty dollars ($50) and multiples of that sum, as may be desired by bidders.

"The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

"The bonds will be dated on the 1st day of February, 1895, and be payable in coin thirty years after that date and will bear interest at 4 per centum per annum, payable quarterly, in coin, but all coupons maturing on and before the 1st day of February, 1896, will be detached and purchasers will be required to pay in United States gold coin or gold certificates for the bonds awarded to them and all interests accrued thereon after the 1st day of February, 1896, up to the time of application for delivery.

"Payments for the bonds must be made at the treasury of the United States at Washington, D. C., or at the United States subtreasuries at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis or New Orleans, or they may be made at San Francisco with exchange on New York. And all bids must state what denominations of bonds are desired and whether coupon or registered and at what place they will be paid for.

"Payments may be made by installments as follows: Twenty per cent upon receipt of notice of acceptance of bids and 20 per cent at the end of each ten days thereafter, but all accepted bidders may pay the whole amount at the date of the first installment, and those who have paid all installments previously maturing may pay the whole amount of their bids at any time, not later than the maturity of the last installment.

"The bonds will be ready for delivery on or before the 15th day of February, 1896.

"Notice is further hereby given that if the issue and sale of an additional or different form of bonds for the maintenance of the gold reserve shall be authorized by law before the 5th day of February, 1896, sealed proposals for the purchase of such bonds will also be received at the same time and place, and up to the same date, and upon the same terms and considerations herein set forth, and such bids will be considered as well as the bids for the 4 per cent bonds herein mentioned.

"J. G. CARLISLE,
"Secretary of the Treasury."

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BOND BILL

Probable That a Free Coinage Bill Will Be Sent Back by the Senate.

Washington, January 5.—The coming week in the senate will depend entirely upon the progress made by the financial committee. If the idea held by the members of that committee prevail, it is probable that there will be no more adjournments for two or three days at a time. Chairman Morrill, of the finance committee, expects to have his committee report both the bond and the tariff bill on the regular meeting day, Tuesday next. Democratic members of the committee, however, assert that it will be impossible for the tariff bill to be reported for the good reason that it has never been considered in full committee and they will not agree to its report on that day.

It is conceded that the bond bill will reach the senate with the enacting clause stricken out and a free coinage bill substituted. The debate on the free coinage bill may extend over a fortnight, although some of the republicans profess to believe that they can bring the coinage and tariff measures to a vote within that time.

The present intention of the finance committee appears to be to report the tariff bill as it came from the house, although pressure is being brought to bear upon the committee to increase all the schedules from the 15 per cent increase fixed by the house to 20 per cent or 25 per cent. It is probable that a caucus of the republican senators will be held on the bill, but there have been numerous conferences between the rank and file and the leaders, having for their purpose the concentration of the whole strength of the republican vote against any and all amendments that may be offered.

The unfinished business before the senate is the resolution of Mr. Elkins, declaring it to be the sense of the senate that hereafter no bonds shall be sold without first advertising for bids, and the amendment thereto by Mr. Butler, prohibiting the sale of bonds in any manner. This business will come up again during the morning hour on Tuesday.

Business in the House.

The house of representatives will probably settle down to the transactnion of business according to the usual routine this week. At present there is no programme prepared, but several matters will be ready in a day or two for consideration and action. The first thing to be presented doubtless will be the report of the committee on rules. This may come in at tomorrow's session, but the probabilities are that it will not be ready before Tuesday at the earliest. Up to the present time the house has been operating under the rules of the fifty-first congress, but experience has shown that some slight changes are necessary and desirable. These will be neither numerous nor important, however, in the opinion of those best situated to form a correct opinion of the probabilities. Should the rules be disposed of on Tuesday the committee on appropriations will submit the general pension bill on Wednesday for action by the house. So far as known these are the only two items of business that will be ready for disposal this week, but in the morning hour probably there will be requests for immediate consideration of bills and resolutions that cannot be named in advance. In case the senate should send either the temporary revenue or the bond bill back to the house with amendments its consideration would take precedence of everything else, but neither of them is looked for.

For a month the more important work of the house will be done in committee rooms. The ways and means committee will proceed at once, it is stated, to a consideration of the customs administrative act of 1890, with a view to some amending of it as to restrict the possibility of fraud upon the revenues by means of undervaluations. This seems a serious matter with which customs officials have to deal. The several elections committees have gone to work upon the cases referred to them and reports upon some of them may reasonably be expected to be made within the month.

WAITING FOR THE BONDS.

Germans Intimate That They Will Go Slow in Taking Them.

Berlin, January 5.—Financial interest continues to be centered in the prospects of an issuance of an American loan. The correspondent of the United Press in Frankfort states that American financiers have sounded the bankers there as to whether a 3 per cent loan could be placed. To this inquiry the bankers replied that pure coin bonds could not be placed in Germany, even at 4 per cent, but that 3 per cent gold bonds might be placed if they were issued at a per cent slightly under par. A Berlin financier, connected with the Deutsche bank group, says the group which is making the offer to the Morgans to take a share of the American bond issue has an amount of gold already in the United States sufficient to prevent large shipments of gold from Germany. On every side the feeling is to go slow.

The German group proposing to take the new American loan held a meeting in the office of the Deutsche bank on Saturday and will hold another meeting on Monday, when it is expected that they will definitely arrange a deal with the London firms to co-operate in securing gold to the amount of $25,000,000 with the option of securing an additional $25,000,000 if it should be required. It is understood that in New York a number of German houses are desirous of sharing in the operations of the group.

Under the presidency of Duke Albrecht, of Mecklenburg, committees are being formed in Berlin, Hamburg and other German cities for the purpose of collecting funds for the relief of the Boer families who are suffering as the result of the warlike operations in the Transvaal. Already £140,000 has been subscribed.

GEORGIANS IN WASHINGTON.

MAJOR BLACK ARRIVED YESTERDAY MORNING.

Senator Bacon and Judge Crisp Will Be on Hand Today. Gossip.

Washington, January 5.—(Special.)—Lucien Davidson, of Conyers, who was page in the house during the last session, is very ill with typhoid fever.

Colonel Livingston has been in constant attendance at his little friend's bedside, sitting up nearly every night. Young Davidson is very ill, but the doctors think he has a fighting chance for his life.

Major J. C. C. Black returned from Augusta tonight.

Speaker Crisp will be here in the morning on the same train with Senator Bacon. The other members of the delegation have been here for a day or so.

Will Party Lines Be Wiped Out?

The question is now being asked, how long before party lines will be eradicated in congress? The prediction is freely made that there will be a complete subversion of the old lines and that silver men will vote as one party and the gold men as another. This idea comes from a congressman who is serving his fourth term, but who believes that the split in the party as evidenced in the recent vote will take permanent shape before the session is out. This same person says that at the Memphis convention there was a compact formally made that unless something definite was done for silver there will be a new arrangement which would insure its success. Be that as it may, within the next month two national committees—the populists and the democrats—will meet at Washington to decide upon the places for their party conventions. The populists desire to so arrange their political meetings that it will be central for the bolters of the two other parties, as Senator Allen explains it. He believes that both the democratic and republican conventions will not attempt to straddle again, and the upshot of it will be that they will declare for gold. He wants the populists to frame a platform with a free silver plank and other conservative features, so as to take away the reproach that it is a party with one issue. He believes that it will declare for safe, inherent democratic doctrines and some of the republican, which will bring about a unification of the disaffected forces. Of course this is the populistic way of looking at it, but this much is certainly true, that the vote in the house on the bond bill the other day showed an independence of spirit which has not been seen among the republicans before and that in the senate it is all the more marked. The silver men there are no longer to be controlled by mere party whip, as is shown by Wolcott and Jones, of Nevada, voting with the democratic minority on the committee on finance. There will be very little party voting done in the senate this session and the lines will be drawn, not so much between democratic and republican, as between the silver men and the goldbugs. After the republican national convention it is believed that DuBois, Teller, Wolcott and other republican silver senators, will renounce their allegiance to their old party and support whichever party declares for free silver.

Chandler's Inquiry.

Senator Chandler's resolution to inquire into the prices paid for ships of the navy and whether they have been unduly enhanced by patented processes, and whether the prices paid for patents have been exorbitant, has been adopted by the senate and the investigation will be conducted by the naval committee, of which Senator Cameron is chairman. The resolution also directs the committee to inquire whether any of the patents have been improperly hurried through the patent office at the request of the officials of the navy department, and whether when the contracts were made any navy officers were interested in the patents. In short, the resolution contemplates a sweeping investigation of charges affecting the integrity of navy officers and the navy department in respect of the building of the new navy.

It is claimed that the Harvey process is an old one and that, therefore, no patent should have issued. It has been charged that Commodore Folger, while chief of the ordnance bureau, caused these patents to be expedited and that when his tour of duty in that capacity ceased he secured a leave of absence for a year and went abroad to push the process among foreign governments. It is claimed, too, that there have been irregularities in regard to nickel steel. It is contracy to good policy for officers of the army or navy to be interested in the patents affecting those services.

The resolution is intended to cause a thorough and searching investigation of all the ugly charges that have been floating about Washington for some months, but which have only recently assumed tangible shape.

It is understood that the Carnegies were anxious when the Harvey process was first talked about to have it patented as early as possible, so they could use it in the making of armor. Now they are equally as anxious to have the patents annulled, because, they assert, they are compelled to pay exorbitant royalties.

Another point is that the Carnegie company, in making contracts with the navy department which called for nickel steel, secured a clause in the contract which required the government to protect them in its use, and that a suit is now actually on trial in which the government is defending the company from a charge of infringement. The Bethlehem company failed to secure such a provision in its contract. The question as to this is whether the Bethlehem company failed to get this security through lack of business acumen or because of lack of a pull.

HE MIGHT RECONSIDER.

Ex-Secretary Foster Says Harrison Does Not Want the Nomination.

Cincinnati, O., January 6.—The Tribune prints the following interview with ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster:

"I can tell you positively," said the ex-secretary, "that General Harrison does not want the presidential nomination nor would he take it if it were tendered him. I know absolutely that this is his present determination. Of course, we cannot tell what the future may bring forth. I was in New York a few days ago and General B. F. Tracy told me that Harrison had told him that under no circumstances would he consent to his name being placed before the St. Louis convention. He said that he was tired of politics and was weary of having his name mentioned in the newspapers. As soon as I had returned home from New York I wrote General Harrison a letter quoting the language used by General Tracy. He replied to my letter very quickly. I will not tell you all he said, but this closing paragraph contained these words:

"If you can show me any reason why I should want the nomination, I might reconsider my determination."

Mr. Foster said that McKinley was the most formidable candidate as he represents the protective policy of the republican party and "protection must be the lines we must fight our battles on this year."

Governor McKinley when told of the above interview last night refused to say anything about General Harrison's declination. When asked if he previously knew that General Harrison would not be a candidate he declined to answer.

SPANISH BUTCHERS

Salo Benitez Enters a Cuban House Where There Is a Festival.

INSULTS THE WOMEN PRESENT

The Father of One of the Girls Strikes the Renegade.

AND THEN A FEARFUL MASSACRE FOLLOWS

Three Men, Seven Women and Four Children Killed by a Volley Benitez's Guerrillas.

Key West, Fla., January 5.—(Special.)—A Cuban leader in this city has received a letter from Santiago de Cuba giving details of the massacre of Cuban women and children by Spanish guerrilas commanded by the infamous Solo Benitez. On the night of December 27th a large number of women and children and a few old men were gathered at a Christmas festival near Manzanillo.

While the festivities were in progress Benitez, accompanied by about twenty guerrilas, entered the room. The guerrilas began to take shameful liberties with the women and young girls. Some of the old men protested and one of them, maddened by an assault on his daughter, struck Benitez over the head with a cane.

Enraged by the blow, Benitez shot the old man dead and then the bandit and his men poured a volley into the cowering assemblage. Three men, seven women and four children were killed outright and several others were wounded.

Benitez then threatened to fire the building, but for some reason did not carry out his threat.

Benitez is a renegade Cuban who was released from a Spanish dungeon on a promise to fight the insurgents. His men are ex-convicts and they have committed many atrocities on Cuban women and girls. General Pando, the Spanish commander at Santiago, recently complimented Benitez for his bloody work.

REBELS ARE CLOSING IN.

HAVANA IS UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Sympathizers with the Insurgents Fire a Cigarette Factory. Much Excitement.

Key West, Fla., January 5.—Passengers tonight by the Olivette report great excitement in the province of Havana. The city is under martial law and there is secret surveillance on all people leaving the city.

The large cigarette factory of Siborney, on Gervasio street, was set on fire this morning at 6 o'clock. It is supposed to have been the work of sympathizers of the insurgents. The streets of Havana are full of soldiers, called out by the military authorities to prevent crowds from assembling.

La Discusion, a prominent Spanish newspaper, warns the authorities that the insurgents are nearing the gates of Havana. Gomez with a large army is at Guines, in the province of Havana, about forty-two miles from the city. Maceo and Roloff have joined forces and are working their way up the southern coast, about thirty miles from the city.

CUTTING OFF THE SUPPLIES.

Plan of Campaign of the Insurgents Having Effect.

New York, January 5.—Major Jesus Castro Palomino, aid-de-camp on the staff of Lieutenant General Antonio Maceo, the Cuban revolutionary leader, whose army is now closing in on Havana, has just reached New York on a secret mission of importance. In an interview he said:

"Nothing can now prevent the besieging of Havana by our armies. It is not our purpose to attack, destroy or harasss Havana. We intend to cut off the supplies of that city. The successs of the revolution in Cuba is now asssured beyond question. Our campaign will be closed before the winter is over, and inside of two years Cuba will be a free and independent government.

"Our plan to destroy the sugar plantations has succeeded admirably. We have burned over $5,000,000 worth of property on the plantations, including the cane in the fields. There are 364 sugar plantations in Cuba, of which over 200 have been burned. The only two provinces in which the sugar plantations have not yet fallen into our hands are Vuelto Abajo and Havana. In those two provinces there are in all seventy plantations. There are still about fifty unburned plantations in Matanzas, but all will fall into our hands. We have already destroyed sixty plantations in Matanzas, 144 in Villas, forty in the eastern province and six in Camaguey. Every plantation in Camaguey has been destroyed. The revolutionary armies which have invaded Matanzas and are now close to Havana are divided into two main divisions. The Van, consisting of 1,200 cavalrymen, is under the command of Colonel Lacrel and Colonel Matagas. The main invading army is under the command of General Antonio Maceo and General Maximo Gomez. The latter has 2,000 cavalrymen from Camaguey and two Hotchkiss rapid-fire cannons. General Maceo has 2,000 foot soldiers from the eastern district and two Maxim quick-fire guns.

"The rear guard of this invading army in Matanzas is led by Brigadier-General Quinton Banderas, who has 1,000 infantry. There is not the slightest danger of our being overwhelmed from the rear. From where we are now, clear back to the eastern end of the island, we have left strong armies to protect the territory. We have divided all of Cuba, east of Havana, into four military districts. In the most easterly district, which is the first military division, we have an army of 5,400 men under the command of General Jose Maceo. In the second military division there are 6,600 revolutionary troops under command of Major General Rabi. Colonel Salvador Rios is in charge in Manzanillo. Colonel Florenzio Salcedo in Bayamo and Brigadier Saturnino Lora in Baire and Liguan. There is also a flying column under Colonel Aguierro in Camaguey. In the third military division we have 1,200 troops under Major General Jose Maria Rodrigues. In Las Villas, which is the fourth military district, we have an army of 15,000 men all armed, as is the case with all the troops I have mentioned.

"A revolutionary army of 6,000 armed men has been lately gathered in the tobacco country to the west of Havana. It is in charge of General Pedro Delgado, and it has begun to march toward Havana.

"The Spanish are powerless against us. The Spanish generals have in the province of Las Villas over 70,000 troops, but they have not been able to accomplish one defeat, although we have there only 15,000 soldiers. There are now 120,000 armed regular Spanish troops in Cuba, besides a so-called volunteer force of 60,000 men raised on the island. What do they all amount to?

"Between 30,000 and 40,000 of the Spanish regulars have died from wounds and disease since the revolution began. The Spanish troops are mostly lads from the country districts of Spain. They are sons of farmers. The Cuban climate and their forced marches will kill them off like flies."

INSURGENTS STRENGTHENING.

In Southeastern Cuba Large Re-enforcements Are Coming In.

Philadelphia, January 5.—Reports sent from Cuba concerning the rebellion, according to the crew of the fruit steamer Johann Sverdrup, which arrived here yesterday from Gibara, are much exaggerated both by the government and by the patriotic sympathizers. The big fights which are promised and expected between the contending armies seldom occur, and when they do, the loss is trifling. The rebels are not doing much open fighting and they do not intend to if they can possibly avoid it.

The leading generals believe that the destruction of sugar plantations, the tearing up of railroads and the closing of business establishments, which return large revenues to the Spanish government, is the most effective method of crippling the home government.

In southeastern Cuba people are flocking to the aid of the insurgents. Bartolomew Mosso, son of the vice president of the provisional government, has succeeded in leading the latest expedition near Mora Bay. It numbers about two hundred men with arms and two field pieces. He marched with it to the province of Santiago de Cuba and very little trouble was encountered, as the Spanish command, which has forfeited that territory, had gone in the direction of Havana to join General Campos.

The members of the crew said that a day before the vessel's departure from Gibara an expedition had landed in Trinidad, east of Cienfuegos, with men, arms and ammunition; it ran the gantlet of the Spanish gunboats in rounding the southern point of the Cuban coast. Some of the men were Americans, and it was stated they were a part of a military organization of San Francisco, Cal., which had offered its services to Cuba about eight weeks ago.

KILLED BY FALLING WALLS.

LIFE LOST AT THE BURNING OF A HOTEL.

Guests Flee Into the Streets in Their Night Clothes—Several Persons Missing.

Altoona, Pa., January 5.—The most stubborn and destructive fire that has visited this city for many years broke out in the Central hotel, a large six-story brick building on Eleventh avenue, shortly after 4 o'clock this morning and before the flames were extinguished one man had lost his life and four were injured by falling walls and property to the value of $140,000 had been consumed.

The man killed was Frank Houseman and William Wareham was badly hurt.

The fire originated in the cellar of the hotel and spread with alarming rapidity, the guests having barely time to escape. Some who did not hear the first alarm were compelled to flee into the streets in their night clothing and some were rescued from the burning building by the firemen, who carried them down ladders. It is believed that all escaped, but several people who had registered are missing. It is probable that they had only stopped for the night and left the city on early trains. It is also possible that they may have been cremated. The flames spread so rapidly that none of the guests saved a particle of their belongings.

The hotel was one of the oldest in the city and was owned by Amandus Zink. The structure was valued at $50,000 and insured for $20,000. The loss on furniture is $20,000, on which there was no insurance.

A three-story brick, occupying half a block, caught fire from the hotel and was destroyed. The loss on this building was $18,000; insurance, $13,000. This building was occupied by Rudisell & Prutzman, wholesale dealers in wooden and willow ware, who lose $25,000, which is insured for $15,000. Besant & Henneman, wholesale grocers, lose $25,000, with $11,000 insurance, and John Chamberlain, a wholesale dealer in general merchandise, loses $3,000, fully covered by insurance. J. H. McCarthy loses $10,000, with $4,000 insurance, and the Union Tea Company $1,200.

While the hotel fire was at its height a number of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's firemen ascended to the roof of an adjoining building when one of the walls fell, catching five of them.

Frank Houseman was instantly killed and William Wareham had his breast crushed and collar bone broken. The other men escaped with cuts.

The weather was below zero and a strong wind blowing at the time. It was only by the hardest kind of work that a general conflagration was averted.

SIX IDENTIFIED BODIES.

Four Persons Still Missing in St. Louis—The Damage.

St. Louis, Mo., January 3.—Six dead and four missing was the report of the police when the work of digging out the ruins of the wrecked buildings ended this evening. An unfounded rumor was circulated that three corpses were found at 2 o'clock p. m. The total loss foots up $95,000; insurance, one-fourth. Insurance adjusters have learned that there were 150 cases of cannon crackers made of dynamite stored in the Grubb commission house. The city ordinance prohibiting the storing of more than five pounds of explosives at one place. This discovery is likely to nullify the insurance policies and result in damage suits. None of the injured have died.

KILLED ON THE W. AND A.

Kendrick, a Train Hand on the Western and Atlantic, Killed.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 5.—(Special.) Late yesterday afternoon Linn Kindrick, a Western and Atlantic brakeman, met a horrible death at Acworth, Ga. Kindrick was on a through freight going to Atlanta. As the train neared Acworth he started to climb down the side of a car. His overcoat caught on a car of a train passing in the opposite direction. He was dragged under the wheels and his body horribly mangled, his head being severed from the body. He has a wife and one child at Acworth and the fatal accident occurred within a few feet of his home.

FIRE AND THEN BLIZZARD.

Six Families Rendered Homeless Near Hazleton, Pa.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., January 3.—Fire broke out tonight in the Cranberry breaker at Cranberry, near Hazleton, operated by A. Pardee & Co. The massive structure, which was recently rebuilt, was destroyed in less than an hour, causing a loss of nearly $100,000. A heavy wind was blowing at the time and the sparks from the burning breaker were carried to a number of company houses, which were also destroyed. Six families so far are rendered homeless. At 11 o'clock a furious blizzard is raging.

KRUGER'S KICK.

President of the Transvaal Says Lies Are Published.

JAMESON WILL GET A TRIAL

Has No Confidence in What Cecil Rhodes Says.

SECRET ENLISTING GOING ON

Boers Determined To Down the Capitalist Conspirators.

COMMENT OF THE LONDON PRESS

England Must Strengthen Her Army. Determined That Germany Shall Not Assist the Transvaal.

London, January 5.—A cable dispatch from Johannesburg, dated December 30th, has been received at the office in this city of The Johannesburg Standard, stating that in reply to an address presented to him by a deputation, President Kruger said that the government would remove the duties on food stuffs. He also promised that equal subsidies would be given to all schools, whatever language might be taught in them, and that the franchise would be made more liberal.

Nevertheless, in the quarters of the capitalists, scheming is going on for active hostilities against the government. Respectable merchants of all nations are combining to circumvent the aims of Cecil Rhodes. The merchants are forming a brigade to protect life and property.

The wives and children of the capitalists left days ago. Secret enlisting is proceeding, and lectures on their political grievances are being given to the miners. Colonel Rhodes, a brother of Cecil Rhodes; Lionel Philips, and Charles Leonard, three prominent capitalists, were asked to say that they disapproved of a revolution, but they have made no replies. The community fears the worst, but is prepared to defeat the conspiracy. In the meantime the Boer government behaves admirably and allows the freest speech.

Loafers already admit that they are in the pay of the capitalists. It is undoubtedly a clear case of an attempt to pick a quarrel and grab the golden treasures of the Transvaal.

Jameson Not Killed.

London, January 5.—Today the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, prime minister of Cape Colony and the head in Africa of the British South African Company, sent a disuatch reading:

"The rumor that a force is collecting at Buluwayo is absolutely false."

President Kruger, replying to Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch, cabled: "I have not ordered the freebooters, who are prisoners, to be shot. Their case will be decided strictly in accordance with the traditions of the republic and in sharp contrast to the unheard-of acts of these freebooters. So many lies and false reports are published, even in influential newspapers in England, that I deem it advisable to add that the freebooters prisoners have been treated with the greatest consideration by our burghers, despite the fact that the latter have been more than once compelled to take up arms in defense of the dearly bought independence of our republic. I hope you will kindly pardon the liberty I am taking when I say that our confidence in Rhodes has received such a rude shock that his repudiation of the proceedings at Buluwayo ought to be received with the greatest caution. Even now we have news that an armed force is collecting on our borders. If this is true, I trust that not the word of Rhodes, but the influence of the government will suffice to prevent further incursions. Will you, with a view to checking further lying reports, publish this?"

Mr. Chamberlain replied:

"I thank you for your message, which I will publish as you desire. The press has not given credence to the rumors about cruelty to prisoners. I have always been confident of your magnanimity. I have sent an imperial officer to Buluwayo to see that my orders are obeyed and to prevent a further raid. You may rest confident that I will strictly uphold all the obligations of the London convention of 1884."

Rhodes Tendered His Resignation.

London, January 5.—A dispatch from Cape Town, dated December 31st, says that Mr. Rhodes had tendered his resignation of the office of prime minister of Cape Colony to Sir Hercules Robinson, the governor of the colony, but that the latter had not accepted it.

Comment of the Press.

The Morning Post, commenting on Emperor William's message, will tomorrow say that Great Britain must strengthen herself without delay and proceeds to make detailed suggestions for increases in the army and the navy.

The Chronicle will tomorrow say that Mr. Chamberlain's courage and wisdom have completely dissociated the government from any shadow of complicity with Dr. Jameson.

The correspondents in Berlin of The Morning Post and Daily News telegraph that Germans are now less unanimous in their approval of Emperor William's message.

The Times will tomorrow say that Mr. Chamberlain's statement that Great Britain would adhere to the convention of 1884 was concise and adequate and will receive the hearty and undivided support of the people of Great Britain who are preparing to defend their just claims and repel pretensions inconsistent therewith, no matter from how exalted a quarter they may come. Great Britain cannot for a moment admit that Germany has any locus standi in the matter. The paper adds: "We are exhorted in the German press to secure our position in the world by conciliating those who can do us the most injury. When we need that kind of advice we shall probably seek it in quarters possessing greater claims to our confidence and respect. Our rapprochement would not be with Germany, but with powers which she regards not wholly without apprehension."

No News Is Bad News.

New York, January 5.—A special cable from London to The Sun says:

"There is no more news from the Transvaal, and no news is believed to mean very bad news. So strong is this impression in London that public apprehension and excitement are far greater over this situation and all it involves than was the case at any time during the still-pending Anglo-American crisis.

"It now is more than thirty hours since any information came out of Johannesburg. The British colonial office is still open at 5 o'clock this morning and a large staff of under secretaries and other officials are on duty waiting for the fateful news which does not come.

"We know only that a single telegraph wire to Johannesburg is in working order. England, Europe, the whole world in fact, are waiting with most impatient anxiety for the news of one of the most extraordinary events in modern history to come over that wire, and for thirty hours it has been silent. It seems to be a fair inference that no Europeans are in control of the Johannesburg telegraph office. The Boers probably still hold that wire, but its silence is ominous.

"Yesterday's news away from the Transvaal has been in a sense more important than anything which can be happening there. The British government finds itself confronted by appalling difficulties.

"Emperor William's message of congratulation to President Kruger has astonished and angered England much more than Mr. Cleveland's Venezuelan message a fortnight ago. Its terms are regarded as insolent to this country beyond endurance. Such journals as the Saturday Review will demand in language so as to be sure and arouse popular passion that the British government sharply resent the German emperor's insult.

"The German and French newspapers are no less emphatic in their denunciation not only of Jameson's action, but of England, whose disavowals receive scant credence.

"In a word, Europe's bitter and still growing antagonism to England is gaining such unrestrained expression as to suggest it may soon be beyond the power of control.

"On the other hand, the British government is threatened not only with revolt throughout south Africa, but also in public sentiment at home, owing to its action in repudiating Jameson and leaving him to his fate when he failed in his dare-devil plan.

"Not only this, but public opinion in England is giving unmistakable evidence that it is strongly on the side of Jameson and his men. There was an astonishing and significant demonstration last night at the Olympic theater, where a popular patriotic play entitled "Cheer, Boys, Cheer" was given before a crowded house. The whole audience at one point broke into cheers for Jameson.

"There was a similar outburst Thursday night, and the management desired to prevent it. A body of police entered the theater last night, ejecting several who had led in the cheering, and the play went on up to the famous scene representing Wilson and his men making their last stand against the Matabele. There was no restraining the house then. The audience rose and cheered themselves hoarse for Jameson, with loud cries, such as 'Down with Chamberlain—Chamberlain, the traitor!'

"There has not been another such spontaneous outburst of popular feeling in London in recent years. This signifies much, and will intensify the government's embarrassment.

"A dispatch just received from Berlin quotes Dr. Leld, the European agent of the Transvaal republic, as saying he had received advices that the fighting between Jameson and the Boers continued twenty-four hours with great slaughter. He denied that Jameson had been burned alive, as one report had it, but declared he and some companions surely would be shot or hanged.

"The latest dispatches from all parts of the continent describe the outburst of popular hatred of England everywhere as amazing and appalling in its intensity."

HOW GERMANS VIEW IT.

SALISBURY HAS SAID NOTHING ABOUT THE ALLEGED INSULT.

Austria Hopes the Powers Will Curb English Encroachments in Africa.

Berlin, January 5.—Sir F. C. Lascelles, British ambassador to Germany, has of late had daily interviews with the chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and these conferences have led to a much calmer tone in official circles and in the articles published in the semi-official newspapers. The violent tone displayed by the English press, especially in their tirades against the kaiser, does not agree with the character of the communications received at the foreign office from Lord Salisbury, the British foreign minister, who protests his innocence of all knowledge of the plans of the chartered South African Company and declares the determination of Great Britain to act strictly in accordance with the terms of the Transvaal treaties concluded in 1881 and in 1884. If Lord Salisbury intends to remonstrate against the congratulatory message cabled to President Kruger, by the kaiser, he is obviously taking his time to ponder over the manner in which he will do it, as so far nothing has been heard at the foreign office as to how the government of Great Britain will treat what the English press calls a deadly insult which justifies war. Nothing appears likely to cause any alteration in the attitude of Germany in respect to her resolve to support the Transvaal republic in declaring the convention of 1884 void and thus enabling the Boers to obtain their independence of England. The contention of Germany is that the convention of 1884 must lapse and that the new relations of England with the Transvaal must give the latter the right of uncontrolled intercourse with the other powers.

The United Press obtained last evening an interview with Dr. Leyd, the secretary of state of the south African republic, who is now in Berlin. It was the chartered South African Company and the Rhodes and the Barnato groups, he said, that provoked a revolution in the Transvaal, aiming to overthrow Kruger and replace him with a creature of Cecil Rhodes, and then, through the agency of the new presidency, annex the Transvaal to the Cape Colony. The movement was associated with plans of throwing the markets into disorder and acquiring good stocks at the lowest figures. The Boers, Dr. Leyd said, would treat the prisoners they captured in the battle with Dr. Jameson and his followers humanely, despite the facts that they were brigands; that the Boers were aware that the men had been secretly armed by Rhodes, and their knowledge of the nature of the support given to Jameson by Rhodes.

Dr. Leyd entertains hopes that he will be able to attain an audience with the emperor. As yet he has only been able

FIGHTING JOE HARD

The Gold Element in Kentucky Want To Crush Him, But

HE REFUSES TO BE CRUSHED

Feels Confident That He Will Be the Democratic Nominee.

SOME REPUBLICAN SCHEMES OF THEFT

They Haven't a Majority, So They Will Steal One—It's an Old Trick They Have Often Worked.

Frankfort, Ky., January 5.—(Special.)—The fight the "sound money" democrats are making against Senator Blackburn presents an amusing and yet an instructive exhibition. It is amusing from the fact that the only hope the sound money democrats entertain of preventing the senator from securing the caucus nomination is by maintaining the "plan of battle already determined on and praying for the best." This mode of procedure is nothing less than keeping up a lusty wail about Blackburn destroying the party in order to promote his own interests, and turning loose on the free silver senator the bottled up wrath of every sound money democratic paper in the state. The sound money people believe that by next week this, the latest crusade against Blackburn, will arouse sentiment in the party to such an extent that Blackburn will withdraw. But just here is where they again go wild, for Blackburn has listened to nothing but this cry ever since the opening of the campaign in the state and the combined assaults of the sound money democrats and goldbug press have had the effect of intensifying the support the senator has received. Nothing will scare Blackburn from the track. He will be in at the death.

As matters now stand Blackburn will secure the caucus nomination beyond the shadow of a doubt. He already has 32 votes pledged to him, which is only three less than are necessary to nominate. After the first ballot there will be four votes added to these, which will give him the nomination on the second ballot. McCreary, with his bar'l, has arrived on the scene and claims 26 pledged votes, while he says that the balance of the votes will be scattered, but unless Blackburn wins on the second ballot, these votes will be thrown to him on the third ballot. McCreary is Blackburn's strongest opponent. His bar'l, which has become a fixture in Kentucky senatorial races, has already been placed on tap, but then Joe has a money box, too, and Joe was never known to have a bar'l before. Both of these bar'ls are full to the bung hole. Ex-Senator John Young Brown, a free silver man, may enter the race in the event that Blackburn does not win on the second ballot. His appearance in the fight would have the effect of weakening Blackburn's strength, but would enable the bimetallists to name the caucus nominee. Congressman Al Berry has been in the city for the past few days quietly fixing his fences and remarked to The Constitution correspondent that while he was not a full-fledged candidate, he would like to have the nomination and would accept it. Colonel Berry is a gold standard man. General Buckner, who held the same faith, has withdrawn.

The Caucus Call.

Chairman Long has issued a call for the democratic caucus and to say that Blackburn people are on the qui vive is but putting it mildly. During the early stages of the state campaign Colonel Long called together twenty of the goldbug leaders of the state democracy for the evident purpose of burying Senator Joe, but somehow Joe wouldn't be buried, and after refusing to have his mouth corked up he hurled defiance in the face of Chairman Long and swore that he would preach free silver wherever he saw fit. The corpse then proceeded to take charge of the meeting. It is intimated that the caucus will be characterized by an attempt of the gold leaders to employ these same tactics, and should this occur, then the unterrified senator is likely to again make a Patrick Henry speech and assume charge of the caucus. In plain words, the senator and his friends do not intend to put up with any more foolishness. They have been the objects of constant attacks which have been highly charged with mendacity; in fact, the purpose and aim of administration leaders has been to totally annihilate Blackburn and his friends. The Cleveland democrats have interpreted star rules in this game of persecution and the Blackburnites intend to have a square deal. State Senators Brouston and Martin, from Breckinridge's district, will have charge of the Blackburn fight, under the personal supervision of the senator himself. It is intimated that State Senator Rosel Weissenger and Representative Levy Carroll, both from the Louisville district, will refuse to go into a caucus and will not vote for Blackburn under any circumstances. Both of the gentlemen in question have refused to deny the report, which lends credence to its authenticity. Its dollars to cents, however, that neither will refuse to "help Joe" when the crucial moment arrives. Weissenger and Carroll are under the wing of the Knott-Whallen-Haldeman aggregation, which is a rather paradoxical hyphenation, politically speaking.

The Republican Caucus.

The fight for the republican caucus nomination is in a shape at present which defies intelligent analysis. In fact the party leaders are in a state of panic and so keen is the competition that old-time allies have lost confidence in each other and watch each other with eyes that gleam with suspicion. Congressman W. Godfrey Hunter, chairman of the state executive committee, who organized the slate and managed the campaign, has the upperhand in the fight at present, having double as many pledged votes as any two candidates in the field. He claims thirty, while the opposition concedes him twenty-four. Congressman Walter Evans, Hon. Augustus E. Willson, Judge W. H. Holt, Judge George Denny, Jr., who is contesting Congressman Owens's seat in the Ashland district; Judge A. C. Dehue and Judge Z. T. Morrow, a brother-in-law of Governor Bradley, constitute the field. A determined fight is being waged against Hunter, and circulars attacking his personal integrity have been printed and circulated.

The race looks like it was Hunter's on the face of returns thus far, but it must be remembered that Hunter's votes are only pledged to him for the first four ballots. The fight therefore will be to prevent a nomination until after the fourth ballot. Bradley will cut a figure in the race and his nomination seems the only solution to the tangle. In spite of the positive denials made by Bradley to statements that he was laying his ropes for the senatorial plum, developments of today indicate that the governor has changed his mind. The objection which has been made to the further elevation of Bradley until his term of office as governor expires has been the belief that the new constitution provided for an election of a governor in the event of the death or resignation of the chief executive during the first two years of his term; after that time the office to descend to the lieutenant governor. This impression was allowed to circulate until today, when the Bradley people announced that an investigation of the constitution had been made and the discovery made that the clause covering the case had not been changed and that the lieutenant governor became governor the moment the executive chair became vacant during any stage of the game. It was also announced that the party would not suffer by the selection of Governor Bradley for either the senatorship or the presidency, as the governorship would still remain in the hands of the republicans. This is construed to mean that Colonel Bradley will be forced to accept the nomination of the caucus if it is offered him as a compromise candidate. Bradley says that he will accept neither the senatorship nor the vice presidency, which means that he is a full fledged candidate for the republican nomination for president. For years there has been war carried on in the republican ranks between Bradley and Evans, Bradley and Denny, Bradley and John Henry Wilson and Bradley and Augustus E. Willson. Evans and Denny and Willson and Wilson are new candidates for the same office and are waging pretty savage war on each other. Colonel Bradley was supposed to favor the nomination of Hunter, but this is hardly true. During the campaign Colonel Bradley is said to have discovered that Dr. Hunter had two headquarters in Louisville. One was always open and the literature of the campaign was handled there, while at another headquarters, which was secretly conducted, the clerks were at work. At the public office Hunter was found to be working for Bradley's election, but at the secret headquarters, in conjunction with Evans, he is charged with engineering schemes to knife Bradley. This discovery caused a big row between Hunter and Bradley. It is said that Bradley's candidate is Hon. John W. Yerkes, of Danville, chairman of the state central committee, and that his name will be placed before the caucus. To sum the situation up Hunter will get the republican nomination if Bradley keeps his hands off and Willson will be promised a walkover for Senator Lindsay's shoes several years hence. Evans will be pledged the gubernatorial nomination next term; Holt will be promised a seat on the court of appeals bench; Denny the seat in congress now held by Owens and every one of the crowd will stand by Bradley for the presidency.

The House a Tie.

On joint ballot the house is a tie, with the two populists not voting. However, the populist vote is evenly divided, each party getting one vote. The democrats have the senate and the republicans the house, but the republicans will have the presiding officers of each body. The way the republicans hope to land the plum is by unseating two members of the lower house. Three contests were originally filed but one was abandoned and Werner, republican, contests the seat of Tompkins, democrat, in the Davies county district, and Dunlop, republican, contests the seating of Kaufman, democrat, at Lexington. In both of these cases the republicans claim fraud on election day and hundreds of depositions have been taken by both sides. These contests are investigated by a committee composed of members of the lower house selected by a lottery and the chances are equal as to which party will hold the majority of the committee. Of course, however, should the democrats have the majority of the committee the republican members will offer a minority report and this will be acted on by the house. The Hunter people say that Kaufman and Tompkins will both be unseated. Both of these gentlemen are Blackburn men. The democratic senators declare that if high-handed methods are resorted to by the republicans they will retaliate by refusing to go into joint session and breaking a quorum prevent the nomination of a senator. Under the new constitution the legislature can only remain in session sixty days. Another scheme the Blackburn people will attempt to work is to force balloting on the senatorial race before Kaufman and Tompkins can be unseated. Both of the populists are free silver men and may be pulled over to Blackburn. Poore, the populist who is claimed by the republicans, was elected by the republicans and populists under a pledge that he (Poore) would vote with the republicans. It is not a certainty by any means that Poore will do this.

Senator Blackburn Confident.

The senator was seen by a Constitution correspondent tonight and in response to interrogations said:

"I am in great fettle and feel a winner all over. I will get the caucus nomination and with a fair deal from the republicans will be returned to the United States senate. I shall expect fairness from my friends, the enemy."

Dr. Hunter said to The Constitution: "You can say that I will be the nominee of the republican caucus and will certainly succeed Senator Blackburn."

To Sum It Up.

Blackburn will be the democratic nominee before the joint session unless treachery develops, and Hunter or Evans the republican nominee. It seems certain that the republicans will unseat two members, at least one, and then the result will hinge on the vote of Populist Poore. Those who know Blackburn feel confident that he can persuade the populist over. It's a close thing and generalship will carry the day. The report sent out over the country that Bradley was out for the senate is untrue. The colonel is pursuing higher game these palmy days.

EARLY CALIFORNIA BANKS.

Profits Were Large, but Customers Were Suspicious and Fickle.

From The Overland Monthly.

In treating of the romantic period of the Argonauts, writers have touched but lightly upon pioneer banking, a subject which would have furnished many an interesting chapter. This is to be doubly regretted, because the business was of a magnitude hardly equaled in any other new country, and because the records are today mainly derived from personal reminiscences, blotted and dimmed by the passage of time. The old banks of San Francisco were undoubtedly marvels of the age. While lacking the showy exteriors and handsome furnishings of their modern successors, they proved fully equal to the requirements of a day when gold was more of a commodity than it has ever been since. Statements of immense deposits of gold in the ramshackle buildings and pot-metal metal safes peculiar to the times might seem exaggerated were they not amply proven by reliable statistics.

In a new land, where gold is king, banking naturally flourishes. With the accumulation of metallic wealth, a depository must be provided for storage and security. The miner following some prolific lead in quartz or gravel cannot continually cache his pile under the sole guardianship of nature. When opportunity offers, his treasure is transported to some safer place, leaving its owner to pursue his labor free from any further care. As all roads then led to the city by the bay, San Francisco became the great banking center of all mining districts. If the profits were large in those days, many and varied were the vicissitudes of the business. While as a rule the banker of the period is generally supposed to have rolled in luxury, his pathway was liberally strewn with thorns. It could hardly be said that capital was cautious then, but it certainly was timid to a degree which frequently precipitated a crisis, short-lived as a rule but sufficiently threatening in its aspect to cause general uneasiness.

The depositors among the mining community were inclined to be as fickle as the fortune which attended their search for gold, and when not engaged in delving among the gulches and ravines of the higher Sierra or along the banks and beds of the Sacramento and its tributaries they seemed to have kept a watchful eye over the movements of the banker. An apparently trivial event would suffice to create suspicion and that meant an immediate demand for whatever money was on deposit, which had to be forthcoming on short notice. There was no law then to protect the banker by requiring formal application for the withdrawal of deposits under special classification. The drafts presented had to be paid or the doors must be closed.

In the beginning of 1854 Adams & Co. were subjected to a most trying experience from the most trivial cause. Usually large shippers of coin, the January steamer had departed without their name appearing on the manifest for some reason. A run immediately was commenced upon the bank and before the first day had closed nearly $500,000 in gold had been paid over the counter to an excited crowd of depositors. As usual in such cases, the apparent ease with which the sudden demand was met and the well stocked trays of gold behind the counters confronting customers, soon turned the tide and a few hours later the deposits were pouring back again more rapidly than they were withdrawn. This is only one instance of the kind quoted to show the nervous disposition of a community largely made up of men who had followed the exciting and precarious career of miners in a comparatively wild and unexplored region, a life in itself calculated to inspire and foster a natural feeling of distrust in their surroundings.

It is little wonder that banking flourished in this golden era. Had the flow of this glittering stream been checked at the bay in those halcyon days what a story might have remained to be told of a city, mistress of the waters, greater even in wealth and grander than Carthage of old.

CARNES ENJOINED

From Collecting the Amount of Policy on His Father's Life.

AN ATLANTA MAN IN THE CASE

He Paid the Assessments on Carnes's Policy for Ten Years—Making Alcohol from Wood.

Rome, Ga., January 5.—(Special.)—A queer lawsuit has grown out of the death of Pat Carnes, a prominent farmer of Floyd county. R. T. Harrison, of Atlanta, has enjoined Asa Carnes, son of the deceased farmer and administrator on his estate, from collecting a policy of $2,000 held by Harrison and issued by the American Legion of Honor on the life of Pat Carnes. The policy was taken out ten years ago, when a branch of the order was established in Cedartown, R. T. Harrison being collector. Carnes became a member and being a farmer and living at some distance from the town, he was not always prompt in his payments, so Harrison would pay his assessments, knowing that Carnes was perfectly good for his debts and a man of the strictest honesty.

At last Carnes became considerably indebted to Harrison and finally agreed that if Harrison would keep up the dues on the policy he would sign a contract giving him or his successor two-thirds of the value of the policy at the time of his death. He also gave Harrison a power of attorney to collect the money and to retain $1,333.33 of the $2,000 policy in case of his death.

A Costly Risk.

Carnes was a splendid specimen of physical manhood and bade fair to live to a green old age, so that several times during the last ten years Harrison had been on the point of giving it up. At first the assessments were small, but during the last year they had run up to $5.06 a month and the burden was getting to be a pretty heavy one.

About the same time that Harrison signed the contract with Carnes, however, Dr. L. S. Ledbetter, of Cedartown, assumed a similar contract with a man who carried a $5,000 policy, and at the time of his death Dr. Ledbetter had only been paying a few years and drew $3,750, he having taken the policy for three-fourths of its face value.

Professor J. C. Harris, of the same place, did a similar thing with Edson Wood on a $2,000 policy and Wood moved to Alabama and died and he secured his share of the policy.

These occurences kept Harrison from giving up the policy after he had paid out a considerable amount of money, and in a week after he paid the last assessment he read an account of the death of Carnes in this correspondence of The Constitution.

Husband and Wife.

He at once instituted inquiries, and through E. C. Hough, collector of the Rome lodge, he finally assured himself that Pat Carnes and J. P. Carnes were identical and that the man on whose life he had been paying the insurance was no more. The policy was made out payable to his wife.

But the same malady that caused his death—typhoid fever resulting from the use of milk kept in a cellar where there was stagnant water—carried her off within a week of his death.

The son, Asa, was attacked at the same time and lay for many days at the point of death, but finally recovered and as he is the best educated, though the youngest, of a family of ten children, they settled upon him for the position of administrator.

The heirs supposed that Harrison was entitled to one-half, but when they found that his contract called for two-thirds of the policy they decided to contest the payment. Harrison secured an order in Floyd superior court enjoining them from collecting the policy and has employed Fouche & Fouche.

The administrator has consulted Wright & Henry, who will look into the case, and a lawsuit may result, but the points in equity are all on the side of Harrison. The order does not allow a policy to be transferred from an insured party to another, but Harrison holds a power of attorney, and has paid out over $500 on the policy, without calculating the interest, during the last ten years.

A Strange Affliction.

One of the saddest occurrences that has happened in Rome recently is the partial blindness of Henry A. Smith, the veteran book seller. A few days ago he was taken sick, his health having been delicate for several months, and has been confined to his bed ever since.

His disease is of a nervous nature and he has now discovered that he has entirely lost the sight of his right eye. This discovery was a painful surprise to himself and his family, as there was no local irritation to indicate any optical trouble. The case is in the nature of a puzzle to his physicians and fears are entertained that he will lose the sight of the other eye, as the affliction seems due entirely to nervous troubles.

An Old Pair of Glasses.

Dr. Eben Hillyer has laid aside a pair of gold-rimmed glasses which he wore for forty years. His father gave them to him when he graduated from college, and he wore them all through the war as a staff surgeon in the confederate army. It is very interesting to hear him talk of the scenes he has witnessed through these glasses from Vicksburg down through Tennessee and Georgia when Sherman was on his march to the sea.

Because of an impaired vision he was compelled to wear them continuously, but he never lost them but once during all those long marches. The army was in full retreat from Jonesboro and he was riding along one night when a twig caught the bow of his glasses and jerked them off.

Dark as it was he sprang from his horse and began to feel about among the leaves and branches and luckily put his hand on them. He continued to wear them until they got out of focus, when he laid them away, as the gold rims were too weakened by long wearing to admit of inserting new lenses.

An Alcohol Plant.

The Gordon Chemical Company, of Cincinnati, will soon begin operating the extensive plant at Round Mountain, for the manufacture of alcohol from wood for chemical and industrial uses. This is the first venture of the kind in the south, and work was started on the plant last summer, but was delayed for some cause.

There has recently been a reorganization, and the work is to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The charcoal which will result from the extraction of the spirits, will all be taken by the Round Mountain Furnace Company, which is running on full time.

The saving of the alcohol by this process and its economic value can better be understood when one understands that hundreds of acres of land have been entirely denuded of the forest growth by the charcoal burners of that section to supply the furnaces. Where they operate they do not leave a sapling standing, and there is no more desolate spot to be found than an abandoned charcoal clearing.

To Improve the Roads.

This concern intends to extract the spirits from the wood first and then convert the residue into charcoal, and for that pupose there are thirty ovens, similar in appearance to coke ovens for converting the wood into charcoals for the furnace.

The capital has been increased, and the new industry will soon be running in full blast, and if it proves a success, will open the way to a further development of one of the resources of this country of which nobody has dreamed heretofore.

To Influence the Roads.

Colonel William A. Wright, chairman of the committee on roads and bridges of the Floyd county commissioners, is inaugurating a new plan for the improvement and perpetuation of the public roads. It is a bicycle club, which is to be organized and is to control the right of way on the highways and drives within a radius of five miles around the city.

His plan contemplates the payment of reasonable dues by each member of the club, the money to go into a fund for the repairing and keeping up of the roads within the limits of the jurisdiction of the club. There are now about 100 miles of macadamized road radiating from Rome to all parts of the county, and Colonel Wright hopes, by this scheme, to establish boulevards around the city. So far he has met with considerable encouragement, and it is expected that the bicycle manufacturers will come to his aid by offering prizes to the club to encourage wheeling.

Matrimonial Epidemic.

There has been a veritable epidemic of matrimony in Rome during the last few weeks. During the month of December there was a wedding for every day in the month, not including the colored population, and of these thirty-one marriages there was a large percentage of elopements, a number of unions of very young and very old persons, and two that occurred while the couples were seated in buggies on the highway.

Business Changes.

Yesterday the grocery firm of Camp & Co. closed its doors, and will not reopen them for the present. Slow sales and the inability to collect were the causes which led to the closing out of the business.

Captain A. W. Walton, of the firm of Walton and Wagner, contractors for waterworks equipments, has opened a general brokerage and commission business in the Armstrong. It will be conducted on a larger scale than anything heretofore attempted in Rome, including its private operators and other necessary equipments.

Abram Yager, who recently removed here from Illinois, a man of considerable means and fine business qualifications, has opened a collection agency in Rome.

M. L. Winpree, a young man who has had a lot of experience in the business, has opened a cigar factory here.

The Rome Georgian has been temporarily suspended for the last few weeks on account of the serious illness of Captain A. B. S. Moseley, his wife, Mrs. Beulah Moseley being editor and proprietor of The Georgian.

FIRES AT WAYCROSS.

Several Merchants Burned Out—Losses and Insurance.

Waycross, Ga., January 5.—(Special.)—The Reed building, between the postoffice and the Reed block, was burned at 1 o'clock this morning. Frank Bandel, merchant; August Myers, tailor, and Dr. G. P. Folks, physician, occupied the building.

The fire department received word of the fire too late to save the building. They fought the flames effectively and kept them in control. The postoffice and the Reed block were saved.

The losses were partly covered by insurance. Frank Bandel's stock of goods was valued by him at $3,600 and was insured for $2,500. The building was insured. Mr. H. W. Reed, president of the Brunswick National bank, owned the building.

The store of Captain James Knox caught fire tonight and was considerably damaged. His stock of goods was partially damaged. The fire started underneath the building and was undoubtedly of incendiary origin. The fire department arrived and promptly extingushed the flames.

Last night Thomas Morton's barn was partially burned. Much corn and fodder were burned. The fire department could do no good, as the barn was outside the fire limits.

ELECTION AT CANTON.

Mr. B. F. Perry and the Ticket He Headed Was Elected.

Canton, Ga., January 5.—(Special.)—The municipal election here yesterday passed off quietly and was void of much exciting interest, although three tickets were in the field, neither of the men named, however, being a candidate in strict political parlance. Editor Ben Perry, of The Advance, headed two of the tickets and was practically unanimously elected mayor. The councilmen elected are William Galt, Dr. C. Pickett, George W. Brooks, John W. Jarvis, and George W. Evans. The retiring mayor, Dr. W. L. Coleman, has been mayor the past three years and would not consent to a re-election. The newly elected mayor has served in this capacity once before. The fight that will excite most interest now will be over the marshal's position, there being already about five or six candidates. The present marshal is J. B. Pope, who is a candidate for re-election. This contest will likely be settled next Saturday night.

The bank of Canton, at its annual meeting of stockholders last week made a capital good showing upon its $25,000 capital for the year's business. A handsome dividend was paid the stockholders, after which $2,300 was added to its surplus, making the surplus now $7,300, on a capital stock of $25,000. The bank has been organized about three years and has the confidence of all this section, drawing business from along the line of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad and the counties contiguous to Cherokee. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, R. T. Jones; vice presidents, Sam Tate, of Tate, and William A. Tensly secretary; attorney, George R. Brown; secretary of board of directors, Ben F. Perry; bookkeeper, William Galt and cashier, John B. Richards, in whom the people have the utmost confidence, and who, with other officers have managed the affairs of the bank splendidly and in a most conservative and safe manner. Colonel R. F. Maddox, of Altanta, is also one of the directors in this bank.

The Election at Jasper.

Jasper, Ga., January 5.—(Special.)—The election for mayor and councilmen here yesterday resulted in the election of Hardy Rhryrie for mayor and the following councilmen: A. McHun, J. R. Howell, M. M. Simmons, J. D. Conart and A. L. Turner. Our town will be without a barroom another year. There was no opposition to the ticket elected. They are all good men and opposed to the sale of whisky legally or illegally.

News has reached here that the wet ticket was successful in Nelson, this county, on yesterday and that they would continue to sell whisky at that place.

The managers of the election, as well as most of the other people, don't understand the workings of the registration law. The law is not popular with our people, who always have fair elections.

Cornelia's Election.

Cornelia, Ga., January 5.—(Special.)—The municipal election for the ensuing year passed off quietly at this place yesterday. The following ticket was elected: For mayor, D. F. G. Moss; for councilmen, Messrs. J. W. Henderson, J. M. Briggs and R. L. Loudermilk. The opposition ticket made a stubborn fight to win, but were defeated by a handsome majority.

Re-Elected at Waycross.

Waycross, Ga., January 5.—(Special.)—Mayor Knight and the old board of aldermen were re-elected yesterday without opposition. Mayor Knight is now serving his fifth term as mayor.

Wonderful Babies.

Dahlonega, Ga., January 5.—(Special.)—There is a baby in Lumpkin county that only weighed two pounds when born, which is doing well and growing rapidly. Mrs. Odam, wife of Oscar Odam, who resides near Jay, gave birth to a baby which weighed seventeen pounds. Now comes the big five-months-old youth, which is in this county, weighing twenty-four pounds. Aside from these, thirty-two babies were born in Lumpkin since October 1st.

To Rebuild the Courthouse.

Murphy, N. C., January 5.—(Special.)—The board of county commissioners has decided to immediately rebuild our courthouse, which was recently burned. Bruce & Morgan, of Atlanta, the architects, are preparing plans and specifications and the cost of putting the structure as it was before the fire, is estimated at $15,000. The courthouse originally cost in the neighborhood of $40,000. The exterior wall and two fireproof vaults are as good as when put up. Work of clearing away the debris has already commenced.

ATHENS Y. M. C. A.

Celebration of Its Tenth Anniversary Last Night.

LARGE CROWDS IN ATTENDANCE

Exercises Were Interesting—Excellent Music—History of the Organization.

Athens, Ga., January 5.—(Special.)—The Athens Young Men's Christian Association celebrated its tenth anniversary tonight at the Presbyterian church.

Despite the cold weather a large crowd assembled and the exercises of the evening were full of interest to all.

The Athens Young Men's Christian Association has had a history of wonderful progress. It was organized in the '70's but died out. It was reorganized in 1886 with a large membership, and the late E. E. Jones made president. Interest in it increased and finally an elegant three story building was erected at a cost of $20,000. Professor D. C. Barrow, Jr., of the university of Georgia, is now president and Mr. W. S. Stallings general secretary.

During the past year there have been 31,098 visits to the building, or an average of eighty-five per day.

There have been 8,045 visits to the gymnasium; eight-seven men's classes in the gymnasium held and sixty boys' classes. The bathroom was largely patronized.

In a social way there have been two receptions, with an average attendance of 213, and nine entertainments, with an average attendance of seventy-one.

The religious department shows remarkably good results attained during the past year. There were held three mixed meetings, with an average attendance of 142; forty-nine men's meetings, average attendance 45; 311 noonday prayer meetings, 19 sessions bible class, and seventy-one professed conversions.

In an educational line there has been a night school, conducted by competent teachers and classes in English, mathematics and bookkeeping attended by twenty-seven young men. Altogether the association never presented a report of a better year's work.

The music tonight was excellent and of especial beauty were the solos, "The Holy City," by Miss Ruby Mandeville, and "As Pants the Heart," by Mr. J. W. Barnett.

Rev. W. A. Chastain, pastor of the Christian church; Rev. W. R. Foote, pastor of the First Methodist church; Rev. W. H. Young, pastor of the First Baptist church, and Chancellor Boggs took part in the exercises.

President D. C. Barrow, Jr., introduced the Rev. W. A. Candler, who made the address of the evening. His theme was "The Work of Young Men in the Cause of Christ." It was declared by many to have been one of the most forceful addresses ever made in Athens. Dr. Candler got out of the beaten path and gave the young men some very plain but wholesome advice on different subjects. He referred to the good work being done by the Young Men's Christian Association and took occasion to pay that organization a great tribute.

Dr. Candler preached at the First Methodist church this morning a sermon of rare power on "The Atonement." Fully one thousand people heard Dr. Candler deliver this sermon.

The Week of Prayer.

The other ministers have arranged for the week of prayer as established by the evangelical churches. The meetings will be held at the First Methodist church every afternoon this week at 3:30 o'clock, the following leaders and alternates having been appointed:

Monday—Leader, Dr. W. H. Young; alternate, Professor J. B. Hunnicutt.

Tuesday—Leader, Rev. S. R. England; alternate, Rev. H. R. Bernard.

Wednesday—Leader, Rev, W. E. Boggs; alternate, Rev. E. W. Speer.

Thursday—Leader, Rev. W. P. Lovejoy; alternate, Dr Henry Newton.

Friday—Leader, Rev. J. L. Stevens; alternate, Dr. C. W. Lane.

Saturday—Leader, Rev. W. A. Chastain; alternate, Rev. Mr. Webb.

Was Not Murdered.

The report that Mr. Seymour Sailor had been murdered in Jackson county turned out to be a mistake. His relatives here investigated the matter thoroughly and found that he had been discovered dead in his bed at a place near Center. It is thought that his death was due to heart disease.

Athens' Cheap Lights.

A few days since Manager Vass, of the Athens Electric Light Company, made his report to the council, showing that the city was furnishing her own arc lights at $37.92 per light per annum. This statement has brought to Manager Vass a flood of inquiries, especially from a number of Georgia cities, as all desire to produce their lights as cheaply as possible. These figures do not include the interest on the investment, but that would not increase the figures beyond $45 per light, which is a remarkably low price. The city of Athens is finding that municipal ownership of lights is working well and that money is being saved to the taxpayers.

Will Go to Church.

Chief Culp, the newly elected head of the Athens police department, is determined to break up the criticism that the men on police duty are worked so hard that they cannot find time to go to church each Sunday. He has issued an order for only one man to be on the beat during church hours, so that all the balance of the force can attend divine worship.

Dashed to Death.

Charles Harden, a negro man about twenty-five years old, was killed yesterday afternoon by the Seaboard Air-Line vestibule at this place. He was riding a few blocks on the train as it went out of Athens toward Atlanta. He jumped off and his overcoat became tangled in the car platform. He was pitched headlong and his head was jammed into the frog of a switch and death followed instantly. The verdict of the coroner's jury subsequently impanelled was death from an unavoidable accident.

Newsy Notes.

The funeral of little Hunter Campbell, the three-year-old son of Dr. John P. Campbell, was held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the residence on Milledge avenue, Rev. William E. Boggs officiating.

Rev. D. Cran Oliver and his estimable lady have gone to Arkansas, where they will make their future residence.

Miss Maggie Zachary, of Toccoa, is visiting Mrs. D. I. Mulkey, of this city.

Miss Callahan, of New York, is visiting Mrs. Coleman, on Prince avenue.

Rev. Father David, of Sharon, Ga., conducted services at the Catholic church this morning.

NEWS FROM TURKEY.

What the Murderers of Armenians Are Doing.

Constantinople, January 3.—The porte has informed United States Minister Terrell that Americans shall be permitted to distribute relief to the Armenian sufferers at Harpoot without hindrance.

Mr Terrill has received the following telegram from Miss Corinna Shattuck, in charge of the mission at Orfah, Asia Minor, where disturbances recently took place: "The government officials are protecting myself and my house. Am greatly distressed." Signed, "Corinna Shattuck."

Prior to the agreement of the porte to accept mediation of the representatives of foreign powers between the Turks who besieged Zeitoun and the Armenians who are holding the town the sultan declared that mediation was impossible until further reports of the situation had been received from Zeitoun. Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, went to the porte again on January 2d and succeeded in obtaining the assent of the sultan to accept another offer for the representatives of the powers to settle the Zeitoun situation through their mediation.

The porte explains its action in suspending the distribution or relief at Harpoot upon the ground that the government desires to have the relief furnished through a commission of three, composed of one American, one Turk and one Armenian. Subsequently, however, the porte informed Minister Terrell that the Americans might afford relief to the Harpoot sufferers and assured him that they would not be hindered.

A letter received in Constantinople from Marash says that the Armenian Protestants at Abbastan have accepted Islamism en masse as a means of self-preservation. Upon the strength of this information the Armenian patriarch complained to the porte and protested against the enforced conversion of Armenians. The grand vizier replied that an order had been sent by the porte putting a stop to enforced conversions of Protestants, who were entirely free to return to their religious faith. But, he said, it had been found that usually they were unwilling to re-embrace the Protestant faith. However, the vizier continued(orders had again been sent instructing the Turkish authorities in Asia Minor that all Armenians expressing a desire for conversion to the Mohammedan faith must be refused.

CAUTION. HAWKES SPECTACLES ARE NEVER PEDDLED NOR SOLD ON THE STREET. THEY CANNOT BE BOUGHT AT YOUR RESIDENCES.

A.K. HAWKES, Manufacturing Optician,

12 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.........Established 1870.

After the Ball Is Over

"Many the Hearts That Are Broken."

Likewise, after the exposition is over, we find many broken lots of Suits in our stock. These we will clear out during the month of January at prices marked down in proportion to our anxiety to sell them. These Suits are new goods and the very best styles, representing the most popular lots in our stock. In all departments we will clear out broken lots at prices that will move them. We have kept our staple lines full and are prepared to supply your wants.

STEWART, COLE & CALLAWAY

CLOTHIERS.

26 WHITEHALL STREET.

TRAIN AND TROLLEY CARS.

Collision in Which One Man Was Killed—Others Injured.

Elwood, Ind., January 5.—A terrible collision occurred between a Lake Erie and Western special and an electric car tonight, in which one man was killed and four others badly hurt. The dead:

CHRIS HINES, skull crushed; died later.

The injured: John Nuding, motorman, severely bruised and mashed; Mrs. Bright, head and face injured; two unknown men, dragged under the car as they were trying to leap off, suffeing serious injuries.

The car was hurled fifty feet and many might have perished did they not escape by jumping.

TO PROTECT CREDITORS.

Receiver Appointed for the Brigantine Beach Transit Company.

Philadelphia, January 5.—The assignment of the Solicitors' Loan and Trust Company, of which J. Rush Ritter is real estate officer, was followed yesterday by the appointment of a receiver for the Brigantine Beach Transit Company, of which Mr. Ritter is president. Judge Thompson, of Atlantic City, was named as receiver. The company owns six and one-half miles of trolley railroad, a power plant and pavilions and wharves at Brigantine Beach; a wharf at Atlantic City, which is said to have cost $50,000, and three small steamboats. The capital stock is $250,000, and there are outstanding $250,000 of 6 per cent bonds. The company has not defaulted upon the bonds, but an officer of the company said that there were so many debts cropping up that it was deemed best to appoint a receiver so as to protect all interests.

Asked if it were possible that Mr. Ritter had put into the transit company any of the funds obtained by the drafts upon Cook, the officer said he thonght not. The company had a prosperous season in 1895. The officers of the Brigantine Beach Transit Company are J. Rush Ritter, president; Josiah A. McKee, vice president; William Hacker, treasurer, and William H. Cook, secretary. Cook is the man upon whom Ritter drew the drafts for $200,000 which were returned to the Tradesmen's National bank dishonored.

Coming to South Georgia.

Waycross, Ga., January 5.—(Special.)—An Illinois colony to be managed by J. O. Curry, who was field agent for the Fitzgerald colony, will be brought to south Georgia as soon as possible, and Ware county will present its claims for the location. The colony, it is claimed by Mr. Curry, will consist of not less than ten thousand farmers, and 100,000 acres of agricultural land will be purchased. The men at the head of the movement are rich and influential, and they mean business.

The colony will not build a town, but will build up a thickly settled community of farmers.

The fact that Ware county will have a colony from Ohio which will be located at Elwood Park, seven miles west of Waycross, is no reason why another good colony should not come here. The farming lands north of Waycross in Ware county are high and dry and the soil is very productive. Waycross is a good and convenient market for all products of Ware county's soil, and a colony in the northern portion of the county would be the thing.

The board of trade of Waycross will doubtless take the matter up with Mr. Curry, and in that event Ware county would stand a good chance for the new colony.

Praying for Peace.

New York, January 5.—A cablegram has been received from the British alliance requesting that Christians throughout the United States be invited to "join British Christians in fervent prayer next week, especially on Wednesday, that Christ-like counsels may prevail in the present crisis." In response to the above the executive committee of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States yesterday passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in accordance with a cablegram from the Evangelical Alliance of Great Britain, the Evangelical Alliance for the United States invites the Christians of America to unite in prayer with their British brethren on Wednesday of the week of prayer that in the relations of their respective governments pacific counsels may prevail."

Rescuing the Entombed.

Colorado Springs, Col., January 5.—The work of rescuing the eight imprisoned miners who were caught in the awful cave-in at the Anna Lee mine at Victor yesterday morning and which has been prosecuted as rapidly as the extremely dangerous condition of affairs will permit, still continues. The cave-in starts at a depth of thirty-five feet and extends down 700 feet, which indicates too well what a crushed and mangled condition the lost miners must be in. General Manager John Harnan, who was at first reported as lost, is alive, he having come up on the last trip before the accident.

Electric Lights in Turkey.

Constantinople, January 5.—An irade was issued yesterday appointing a commission under the presidency of Admiral Hafo Pasha, a German serving the Turkish government, to study the question of laying mines in the Hellespont and installing the electric light. The commission includes Frest Pasha, an Englishman. It will commence its labors immediately. The gifts which the sultan recently sent to the czar include a magnificent necklace, a snuff box and a cigarette case easel, with the richest precious stones.

LEGISLATORS IN TROUBLE.

Many Women Want To Be the State Librarian.

Jackson, Miss., January 5.—A large number of the members of the legislature have arrived but for every one there is a candidate for doorkeeper, sergeant-at-arms, clerk, porter or something of the sort, and they will have no peace till the selections are made. The contest for the speakership promises to be lively, but it fades into insignificance when compared with the position for state librarian, which, under the law of this state, is a woman. There are more than a score of candidates on the ground, and they are talking the members into shadows.

WANTED—A SECRETARY.

Governor Turney Desires Mr. Ashbrook's Presence in Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., January 5.—Governor Peter Turney has issued a requisition upon Governor William O. Bradley, of Kentucky, for the arrest of J. T. Ashbrook, secretary of the Kentucky and Tennessee board of underwriters. Ashbook is charged with conspiracy in connection with the Chattanooga agents, who were arrested this week. Several of the agents were released upon immediate trial, and the others will be tried on January 10th.

McLochlan Released.

Savannah, Ga., January 5.—(Special.)—W. McLochlan, who was arrested yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct, was released tonight by Acting Mayor Screven. McLochlan is the man who, with his wife, went to the office where George Gales is employed at the Central railroad, and endeavored to fight a duel with him, right then and there, on account of some statements which had been made connecting Gales's name with that of his wife. No further trouble is apprehended and it is thought further particulars of the case will be kept quiet.

Croker at Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., January 5.—(Special.)—Richard Croker, Tammany's ex-chieftain, and Morris Friedman, president of the New York Baseball Club, spent today with General Jackson at Belle Meade, where Mr. Croker owns a half interest in the race stock. Mr. Croker was greatly pleased with the string of yearlings and spent the greater part of the day inspecting them.

The party returned to the city tonight and left for Florida, where Mr. Croker will spend a month. He denies the report sent out from Lexington that he had made an offer for Hanover.

Will Remove to Waycross.

Waycross, Ga., January 5.—(Special.)—The Thomasville Knitting factory will be moved at once to Waycross, and in two weeks' time the factory plant will be completed. The plant is being erected by the Satillo Manufacturing Company in that company's yard. It will have a capacity for sixty operatives, mostly girls, and will be in operation by February 1st. The factory will make hosiery and underwear.

Gov. Atkinson Will Inspect Them.

Waycross, Ga., January 5.—(Special.)—Governor Atkinson will accept an invitation from the south Georgia veterans and the local military companies to come with his staff on January 20th and review the Fourth Georgia regiment at the celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of General Robert E. Lee.

A Tough Georgia Barrel.

Waycross, Ga., January 5.—(Special.)—Mr. C. M. Eunice, living a few miles below the city, is not only a successful farmer, but is a first rate country blacksmith, having been at the business ever since the war and perhaps longer. Under the eaves of his blacksmith shop is a kerosene oil barrel that has been in use for thirty-one years, standing under the eaves to catch the rain drops.

Fire at Roanoke, Va.

Roanoke, Va., January 5.—Fire started in the car tracer's office of the general office building of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, at 11 o'clock, soon enveloping the entire structure, most of the records and furniture being saved, but the building is in ruins. Loss about $75,000. The origin is unknown.

Tifton's New Bank.

Tifton, Ga., January 5.—(Special.)—Tifton's new bank was opened here Friday with W. S. Witham president, H. H. Tift vice president, Charles W. E. Marsh cashier, Edward U. Kendrick assistant cashier. The directors are W. O. Tift, W. S. Witham, John A. Phillips, C. W. Fulwood, H. H. Tift, E. P. Bowen, G. H. Padrick.

THE DEATH ROLL.

George Heard.

Sylvania, Ga., January 5.—(Special.)—Mr. George Heard, one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Screven county, died at his home at Rocky Ford, in this county, Friday evening. His death resulted from blood poisoning, caused from a boil on his hand. Mr. Heard was seventy-two years of age and was a very active and vigorous man up to the time of his death. He originally came from the north here and carried on a mercantile business for a long time at Scarboro, moving from that place to Rocky Ford about ten years ago.

A New Year's Wish.

Give me a warm, true heart, that glows
with hope,
Though cold the winds and storms of life
may be;
That keeps its faith in honest human love
Unstained and free.

Give me the ready hand that loves its task;
Closed to defend the right, to smite the
wrong;
Open to give, in pity or in love,
Bounteous and strong.

Give me the aspiring soul that mounts
above
The sordid, dwarfing cares of every day;
Modest in triumph, resolute in pain,
Steadfast alway.

—HARRIET M. ATWATER.

Atlanta, Ga.

Go and try a Merchants' Lunch at the Gridiron.

OPIUM Morphine Habits positively cured in 10 to 20 days. Home Remedy Co. 40 Norcross Bldg., Atlanta.

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., January 6, 1896.

Reeves' Station,
December 26, 1895.

* * * I inclose my subscription money; I do not wish to miss an issue of The Constitution, as I think it the best paper ever published.

W. L. McDANIEL, M.D.

Be Just, Mr. Pulitzer.

The New York World is making a strong if not an effective fight against what it terms "the robbery contemplated by the bond ring." The editor, Mr. Pulitzer, has offered to subscribe for $1,000,000 of bonds on a 3 per cent basis, pledging himself not to draw any gold from the treasury.

We judge from the strong protest which The World is making to the deal with the syndicate that there is a strong desire on the part of the metropolitan banks that have not been invited to share in the loot to break up the contemplated dicker to the end that they may have a chance to get some of the bonds in the general shuffle and scuffle that would follow a popular loan.

In point of fact a so-called "popular" loan is no more justifiable than the [illegible] with the syndicate. In either case the people will be robbed for the benefit of the men who have been hoarding gold for just such an emergency as the administration proposes to invent. Any bond issue for the purpose of maintaining a reserve that is not provided for by law is robbery of the people pure and simple, for the reason that the whole intention of such an issue is to give the owners of gold a safe investment for their hoards.

Under the so-called "popular" loan every dollar of bonds would either be taken up by the banks or by men who are hoarding gold in the hope of disposing of it at a profit. There would be no "popular" loan in the ordinary meaning of that term.

But what is most surprising is that The World persists in claiming that Mr. J. P. Morgan and other prominent bankers of New York are responsible for the opportunity which Mr. Cleveland gave them once and which he has offered them again to make an extraordinary profit out of the bond issues. We have no idea that Mr. Morgan and his coparceners, as sensible business men, ever dreamed that the administration would consent to the terms of the first bond dicker. They would have taken the bonds just as quickly at 110 or 112 as they did at 104. But, as business men, would they be justified in refusing to make all the profit they can out of such a transaction? We think not. They were not in Washington for the purpose of protecting the people's interests; other men had been selected for that purpose; but they were there for the purpose of making money for themselves and interests which they represent. Was it Mr. Morgan's duty to say to Mr. Cleveland: "You are wrong in giving us such extraordinary, such unprecedented profits. You ought to look more closely after the interests of the people who have placed you here?"

No; it was Mr. Cleveland's duty to say to the bankers: "You gentlemen pretend that you desire to see gold payments maintained. You make a great fuss about it whenever you have the opportunity. You say it is to your interest that the gold standard should be perpetuated. Now, what does your anxiety in the matter amount to in dollars and cents. No bonds will be issued to replenish the reserve unless you gentlemen who have the gold lying idle are willing to pay a fair price for them." Did he do that? On the contrary, he permitted the bankers to dictate their own terms.

Now The World can certainly afford to be just in this matter. It can afford to place the responsibility for this bond robbery where it properly belongs. But instead of this it denounces Mr. Morgan and the syndicate bankers as "robber barons," "bluffers," "bulldozers" and "blackmailers." It cries out to the president: "Reject the steal, Mr. Cleveland! Smash the ring!" All this would be really admirable if Mr. Morgan and his syndicate were responsible for "rings" and dickers; if they really had any power to dictate terms to the government. As a matter of fact, they have no more power to dictate terms to Mr. Cleveland than the editor of The World has to issue a popular government loan. Then why beat about the [illegible] Why [illegible] go to the root of the [illegible] once and place the responsibility for bond issues, bond dickers, bond "rings," bond "steals" and bond "squeezes" where it properly belongs. That is to say, on the shoulders of Mr. Cleveland. The president could have rejected the terms of the syndicate. But does The World or anybody else suppose that Mr. Morgan went to Washington the other day on his own responsibility, or that he went back to New York and formed a bond syndicate without knowing the exact terms that he could make with Mr. Cleveland? It may be set down as a fact that a business man like Mr. Morgan does not enter upon such a scheme without knowing precisely what he is doing.

The World may succeed in smashing the "ring;" we sincerely hope it will; but if there is a ring its existence is due entirely to the fact that a ring is perfectly agreeable to Mr. Cleveland, and if the bonds are sold at a sacrifice it will be because Mr. Cleveland is willing to dispose of them at a sacrifice. If Mr. Cleveland is the man his intimate friends have described him to be he cannot be dictated to by the bankers. If he cares as little for them as he does for the public opinion of the country they would be in a bad way about bonds.

Too Many Big Titles.

The course of the state legislature in authorizing social, benevolent or fraternal corporations to use high-sounding and absurd titles makes some of our statute laws ridiculous, and The New York Sun calls a halt. The Sun says:

> The legislature of New York has been a conspicuous offender in this respect.
>
> In 1894 it incorporated "The Imperial Council, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine for North America," with an imperial potentate, an imperial recorder, an imperial treasurer and four imperial representatives. In May, 1895, it incorporated the "Order of the Eastern Star of the State of New York," with a grand matron, a grand patron, an associate grand matron, an associate grand patron, and a grand secretary. These are two concerns which we happen to remember. Other corporate titles, almost as grand, can readily be discovered by the examination of recent volumes of the session laws.
>
> And now congress is asked to imitate this bad example by passing a bill to incorporate the "Independent Order of Colored Men and Women of Honor in the United States."
>
> The bill has been introduced in the house of representatives by Mr. Joseph Wheeler, of the eighth Alabama district, "by request," as is stated upon it, and the sooner he withdraws the measure in its present form the better. The purpose of the corporation is declared to be the encouragement of morality among its members and the promotion of charity toward the sick; but congress, even for these worthy objects, can hardly afford to give the order a name which would imply that its members constituted the only colored men and women of honor in the country.

If people choose to organize a society and use these preposterous and nonsensical names nobody can prevent them, but The Sun's point is that these titles should not be bestowed by law, which is practically the case when such societies are incorporated. It would be an easy matter for the acts of incorporation to be so worded that these farcial titles would not have to be spread upon our statute books.

A Capitalist of Yesterday.

The Knoxville Journal mentions the fact that a story is quietly circulating to the effect that Mr. Alexander A. Arthur has written to a friend in Knoxville asking financial assistance to the extent of $100 to tide him over a temporary embarrassment.

The Journal goes on to say that this will surprise many people, because Mr. Arthur during the past ten years has made a splendid record in the business world. He has induced the investment of millions of dollars in Kentucky and Tennessee and has personally conducted several great enterprises. He was manager of the Scottish Carolina and Timber Company at Newport, Tenn., where he built a fine residence costing $30,000. His company built magnificent mills. He organized the American Association, limited, and the company which built the town of Middleborough, Ky. His efforts caused the construction of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville railway. It was due to his efforts that the Four Seasons hotel was built on this railway with a fine sanitarium. Near this place he built a $70,000 mansion for himself. The Knoxville paper says:

> That such a man should have such a fall—to call upon friends for assistance to secure the necessities of life—is truly a pitiable spectacle. But Arthur is not a man to be kept down. He will come again and dazzle his friends with a successful career.

We fail to see any excuse for publishing the story about the trifling loan desired by Mr. Arthur. Certainly such a man has the right to borrow money, and it strikes us that our contemporary has commented in an uncalled-for manner about a private matter. Things have come to a pretty pass if a business man is to be published in the newspapers every time he borrows a few dollars.

The Future of Utah.

Today the state officers of Utah will be inaugurated and the legislature will meet.

Both houses of the assembly are republicans, and the two federal senators who are to be chosen will doubtless be of that party.

In some quarters it is feared that the Mormons will regain power and pass laws favorable to polygamy, which could not be enacted under the territorial government. The state constitution, however, has this guarantee: "Nor shall any church dominate the state, or interfere with its functions." Then, there is also this further guarantee: "Polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited."

If the Utah legislature interferes with these constitutional pledges there will be trouble, and the federal government would probably take a hand in it. The Mormons constitute about four-fifths of the population of the state, and it is reasonable to suppose that they will work hard to maintain their supremacy. The trouble is that they will elect state and local officers and the judges and sheriffs will be of their faith. Perhaps these officials will quietly favor the polygamists by not punishing them for violating the law.

A Mormon bishop is quoted as saying that the church ordinance for plural marriages has been suspended, but never repealed, and will be revived under the state government. This bishop admits that he has three wives and will soon take another.

It is to be hoped that the Mormons will recognize the fact that polygamy will not be permitted to exist in this country. If the authorities of Utah will not put it down the federal government will find some pretext for interfering. The Christian people of the other forty-four states will not allow this new commonwealth to slip into the union under false pledges. The people of Utah have forever prohibited polygamy in their constitution, and they will be expected to make their word good. It would be revolutionary and infamous for these people to obtain the boon of statehood by giving a solemn guarantee and then be allowed to violate it. They will be held to the spirit and letter of their promise.

Draw the Line.

The New York newspapers are raving over Yvette Guilbert, and they would have us believe that the naughty French dancer has captured the metropolis. The Houston Post looks upon the new sensation simply as a low exhibition of immorality and proceeds to dissect it in the following fashion:

> New York, a representative city, has been tested, and found wanting—in blushes. New York has hitherto worn for name's sake a mantle—a very thin mantle of prudery. Frohman respected it; Palmer respected it; Daly thought it was there. But Hammerstein put Yvette Guilbert upon the stage; snatched off this thin mantle, and New York said "ahem," and raised its opera glasses. American prudery, if it exists at all except in fiction, lies low.
>
> The spectacle presented is that of a tall, rather angular French woman who has succeeded in giving unmistakable expressions by means of meaning looks, winks, facial gymnastics and gestures, to every form of vice—and Parisian vice at that—that has come within her cognizance. The manager has hung up his pruning knife. Everything now goes. New York has swallowed Guilbert. An awful question arises. New York has a habit, when it approves of an attractive, delectable vice, of asking for more. Suppose Guilbert should not satiate? It means despair for Hammerstein and others, for in Guilbert they have struck bottom.
>
> Yvette Guilbert sings little French songs and acts them as she sings. She is dressed decorously, but she makes up for that. Her songs are about things that, if mentioned to the audience at their homes, would lead to somebody being kicked out of the house. Delivered from the stage they have the effect of gaining the wildest applause and highest approval. She handles subjects that an associated press dispatch would blush to be caught relating, in a manner compared with which a Midway dancer's most siren-like suggestiveness appears about as riotous as the smile of a Boston school ma'am. The newspapers print Guilbert's songs in French, and explain that the English translation is too utterly naughty to be given. To prove this assertion they print the English translation immediately under them.

We agree with our Texas contemporary that it speaks badly for the moral tone of American society when such performers are tolerated—when young men and young women go to see them and discuss them—when the newspapers and magazines are full of their pictures and gossip concerning them.

Surely the resources of the stage are not so impoverished that we must fall back upon exhibitions of the latest Parisian indecency. We believe that there are hundreds of good plays and respectable dancers that would please American audiences better than any of these naughty foreign novelties.

But the stage is not alone to blame. Our novelists show an inclination to deal with forbidden subjects. George Moore made "Esther Waters" too outrageous for anything. Du Maurier did the cause of morality a great injury when he wrote "Trilby." Thomas Hardy is another offender. When he wrote "Tess" he went beyond all proper limits, and his "Jude the Obscure" should not be allowed to enter any decent family.

With this spirit dominating our stage and our fiction, what can we expect of the morals of the rising generation? The question is assuming serious proportions. Perhaps there will soon be a revolution in public taste that will revive a purer literature and the legitimate stage. The reform cannot come a moment too soon.

What the Cubans Need.

The New York Advertiser thus describes the Cubans in front of Havana:

> The Cuban insurgents around Havana are said to be 18,000 strong, armed to the teeth, but almost destitute of clothing. This lack of clothing would doubtless soon be remedied if they could get at General Campos's well-dressed Spanish troops. The situation suggests the message which Henry V sent to the constable of France before the battle of Agincourt. Henry apologized for the shabby appearance of his troops, "all besmirched with painful marching in the rainy field." But he hoped and even predicted that they would be in fresher robes before night, and this transformation would be accomplished by snatching the gay new coats over the French soldiers' heads. And so they did on that St. Crispin's day. Surely there are signs that the Cuban army is in a fair way to replenish its wardrobe. There are gay coats on the backs of the Spanish soldiers and there are very good clothing stores in Havana.

It is quite likely that this lack of clothing causes the Cubans to delay the capture of Havana. In that mild climate the soldiers do not mind marching through the country districts attired in no other garments than ragged shirts, but they seriously object to entering Havana in such a costume. They can face the Spanish troops, but when they march through the streets of the capital stared at by thousands of bright-eyed senoritas they feel the need of their trousers.

These heroes should not be laughed at for their scruples in this matter. They can win victories whey they are undressed, but they cannot stand the idea of marching bare-legged into Havana under the eyes of a host of giggling women.

If the insurgents cannot capture some clothing from the Spaniards in the field they should get into Havana at night and make a raid on the stores. The predicament of these brave men may provoke a smile, but it should be remembered that they have had to fight against fearful odds. The wonder is, not that they are without clothes, but that they have been able to secure guns and powder and win so many victories. It is to be hoped that they will soon replenish their wardrobes and march into the capital.

Mythical Millions.

Every reader of newspapers occasionally sees a paragraph to the effect that a certain person has fallen heir to an estate of several million dollars in some foreign country and will soon come into possession of it.

This is always the last of it. The claimant never gets his fortune, and in fact the fortune never existed. From time to time the newspapers expose this inheritance delusion, but there seems to be no end to it.

For generations the heirs of the Anneke Jans estate in New York have been expecting to get hold of all the Trinity church property and $80,000,000 in the Bank of Holland. Recently it was rumored that the distribution would be made early in the present year. Of course there is nothing in it and The New York Tribune declares that there has never been a cent of such a fund in the Bank of Holland or any other bank. Nor is the estate worth a brass button to any of the claimants who now number hundreds and are scattered all over this country.

It is well to bring the truth about these big estate frauds before the people every now and then, because it seems that some unscrupulous persons are fleecing many people by inducing them to advance money for expenses and fees in the hope of proving their claim to immense fortunes. Our ministers to England have frequently stated that there are no large estates there waiting for American heirs. Still the swindle goes on and scores of slick rascals are making money out of it. The best thing to do when a nice looking stranger comes along and notifies you that you are the heir to $10,000,000 in England is to offer to sell your interest in it to him for $10 cash down. If he refuses this reasonable proposition call in the neighbors and give him a coat of tar and feathers and run him out of the county.

The young war-lord of Germany talks right out in meeting.

Campos will probably be hiding in a cellar before the rainy season is over.

Salisbury finds himself in a pretty stew, indeed.

The Boers have whipped the British once, and when they have to do it again they will have Emperor William with them to see it well done.

The British lion is having his tail pulled in all directions.

The south African Boers appear to be jingoes.

The British jingoes ought to be happy at the prospect.

It is now in order for the tory organs in this country to proceed to "cuss" out the Boers.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The English papers very naturally dislike the appointment of Frederick R. Coudert as a member of the Venezuelan commission. Coudert is an Anglophobist of the most extreme type, and his selection was a surprise to the country. He is a good lawyer, and has made a close study of international questions, but his hatred of England, and his readiness, with or without provocation, to give that feeling expression, are not calculated to win British confidence in the impartiality of a body of which he is a member that deals with a controversy affecting British pretensions.

The mayor of Chicago attended a banquet of the millionaires of that city the other night and surprised them by telling them that they were principally responsible for the evils and scandals of municipal government. There would be no bribetakers at one end of the dirty rope, he reminded them, if there were no bribe-givers at the other end; and it was not the classes who drink beer instead of champagne and smoked pipes instead of the best cigars, he went on to say, who were engaged in buying street railroad franchises and in getting assessors to estimate blooded horses at $25 each and diamond necklaces at $40 for purposes of taxation. His frankness was hardly consistent with the hilarious object of the occasion; but nobody ventured to challenge the correctness of his statements.

If the Venezuelans are as good fighters as the Boers the English will never tackle them.

The supreme court of the United States has made a ruling to the effect that when the plea of insanity is raised in a murder case, the burden of proof of sanity is on the prosecution. The court says that "if the whole evidence including that supplied by the legal presumption of sanity, does not exclude, beyond reasonable doubt, the hypothesis of insanity, the prisoner is entitled to an acquittal of the specific offense charged." Whether or not this is good law need not enter into the question. It has been laid down by the court of last resort, it will be held as law in the lower courts, and it really seems as if, instead of helping to secure conviction more easily, it will tend to encourage the continuance of the use of the insanity plea. The plea has tended to lessen respect for courts and juries, and has worked to the detriment of justice, and now in the face of this ruling there will be more determined efforts made to have homicide persons allowed to go free, on the ground that they are lunatics. States will have to go more largely into the expert business than ever.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was elated the other day because he was able to eat a few stewed oysters and not be distressed. Mr. Vanderbilt for years has suffered from acute dyspepsia, and has been pleased enough when a bit of cracker and a sip of malted milk did not bring agony to him. The gentleman who told of Mr. Vanderbilt's happiness over stewed oysters remarked that they were as much of a feast to him as a great course dinner and wines galore would be to a tramp, and yet Mr. Vanderbilt's wealth is certainly close to $100,000,000.

STATE PRESS PERSONALS.

CLIFTON—Hon. Bill Clifton, the secretary of the late state senate, was in Savannah the other day discussing politics with his friends. In reply to some reports about alleged aspirations on his part for congressional honors in the first district, the colonel replied that he only aspired to be the secretary of the senate in the next legislature. He does not anticipate opposition, and is not antagonizing anybody for any office whatever. Colonel Clifton fills the office of senate secretary perfectly and we trust he may succeed in holding it again, but we cannot repress the regret that he will not be Georgia's first lieutenant governor, a prospective office to which The Enquirer-Sun recently nominated him.—Enquirer-Sun.

GRIGGS—Judge Griggs is for sound money, the money which has been in use in our government from its foundation. His views on the money question are in exact accord with the democratic principles of finance, and the people of the second will see to it that he does not "give up the substance for the shadow."—Cuthbert Liberal.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

An Old Battlefield.

The softest whisperings of the scented south,
And rust and roses in the cannon's mouth.

And where the thunders of the fight were born
The wind's wild tenor in the tinkling corn;

With song of larks low-lingering in the loam,
And blue skies bending over love and home.

And far away—somewhere, upon the hills,
Or where the vales ring with the whip-poor-wills,

Sad, wistful eyes, and breaking hearts that beat
For the loved sound of unreturning feet;

And when the oaks their leafy banners wave,
Dream of the battle and an unmarked grave!

—*Frank L. Stanton.*

An exchange says "the Midway is only a memory." Well, you can "lean away back" now and smoke the pipe of peace and dream of it.

Struck It One Way.

"How has my new book sold?" asked the young author of the bookman.

"Splendidly! Judging from what the purchasers say, it's a regular sell!"

Now watch the periodicals on this side the water reach out for Alfred Austin; and, if they get him, won't they have to go deep down in their treasuries!

It is evident that England is partial to Alfreds, when it comes to choosing a laureate.

On the Road!

Sixty men for senator,
  Running fast and free;
Fifty heading for the house,
  Lively as can be.

For the legislature
  Fifteen hundred straight!
And legions of 'em knocking
  At the gubernatorial gate!

Oh, voters! fling your banners
  To the breezes of the sky!
Oh, quivering, shivering offices,
  Goodby, goodby, boodby!

Says The New York Morning Advertiser: "Joseph Jacobs, the well-known antiquarian scholar, has in press a work of great interest."

Is this our genial friend, the doctor, of Atlanta, who is going to spring a surprise on his friends?

And now they are talking about running some of the Georgia editors for the governorship. They will have one very important advantage over their opponents, the laymen, in the fact that they can run in their political announcements free.

A Winter Carol.

Let the blizzards blow their best—
Beat the songbird from the nest;
Kill the roses in a trice—
Lock the rivers fast with ice!
Here at home with Love content
Still we stay and pay the rent!

Let the freezing icebergs roll,
Tumbled far from pole to pole!
Blizzards growl like polar bears—
Make the plumbers millionaires!
Here at home with Love content
Still we stay and pay the rent!

An exchange says: "The joke about The Congressional Record is with us again."

No, it isn't, for we keep it going at a lively rate.

A Friend to Freedom.

"Here," said the foreman to the editor, "is a poem on Cuba."

"Kill it," replied the editor. "Our sympathies are with the insurgents and we will not put a straw in the way of their success!"

A Georgia exchange complains that they wouldn't make any reduction at the exposition for Venuses with broken arms.

There is hope for Ingersoll yet; it is said that he believes in cotton futures.

The Stork's Way.

Oh, Mr. Stephen—Stephen Stork,
  No one would want to be you,
No matter how the critics Crane
  Their stringy necks to see you!

No one—unless 'twas for a joke,
  Like those of Samuel Clemens—
The English language would provoke
  To wild delirium tremens!

There is no law against the Rev. Lyman Whitney Allen preaching his congregation to sleep, but he should not go out of his way to sing us there with a dreary, commonplace, (un) patriotic newspaper "poem."

In one sense only is the exposition "over;" but as a matter of fact, it is going on with the good work, and the whole south is reaping the benefits of it.

War talk reached a high pitch in Georgia, and some time ago, while a certain preacher was holding forth to a rural congregation, he so far forgot himself as to exclaim in tones of thunder: "My doctrine, oh, ye unbelieving sinners! is the Monroe doctrine!"

F. L. S.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Griffin News says that "it is at this juncture that its attention is called to Hon. Louis F. Garrard, of Columbus, who entered a courtroom in Macon the other day on crutches, supporting a foot lamed in a runaway accident. In reply to a question he said that this accident had prevented him from being active in political affairs for some time past and would keep him out of any race this year if it did not get better." Continuing and discussing Mr. Garrard's chances as a senatorial candidate, our Griffin contemporary says:

"Mr. Garrard made a splendid race against overwhelming odds in the legislature that elected Mr. Bacon. The latter had been laying his plans and securing his adherents in one campaign after another for years and had got his platform before the people in a manner and at a time that gave him great advantage over his opponents and made his selection a foregone conclusion. The conditions are altogether different this time. Mr. Garrard and his views are better known now, and he has the advantage of one campaign in which he made many friends and no enemies. Talented, educated, energetic and an ardent advocate of the rights of the people, with the full courage of his convictions, if Mr. Garrard recovers in time from his physical disability we see no reason why he should not stand at least equal chances with any of those now in the senatorial field."

Judge B. B. Bower positively announces his candidacy for congress in The Bainbridge Democrat, but The Albany Herald says that it will be seen from the following interview that he promises a more formal announcement in the near future. In the forthcoming announcement he will probably define his position on the financial question. Here is his interview:

Reporter: "Judge, have you heard of Mr. Russell's announcement that he would not be a candidate for re-election to congress?"

Judge Bower: "Yes, I heard today that a telegram to that effect had been received from him."

Reporter: "Now that Mr. Russell is no longer a candidate, have you any intention of entering the race?"

Judge Bower: "Yes, my friends have very strongly urged me to make this race and I have fully concluded to do so. I shall make a formal announcement of my candidacy soon, but in the meantime I am anxious that my friends throughout the district should know that I will certainly be in the race."

United States Senator Bacon and Congressman Bartlett are spending the holidays at their homes in Macon, and The Columbus Enquirer-Sun thinks that it is a coincidence that both these statesmen—just entering upon a national career, one in the senate, the other in the house—have been together confronted, right on the threshhold of their public service, with one of the greatest and commonest of the trials that besiege statesmen in office. It happens that these gentlemen find a vacancy in the Macon postmastership, which must soon be filled. The vacancy was caused by the recent resignation of Postmaster Price, who has been elected mayor of the city. The office is a good one, and candidates for the postmastership and their friends laid siege to Senator Bacon and Congressman Bartlett soon after their arrival in the city. Could these gentlemen agree on one of the candidates there would be no friction, and no conflict, although it is not intimated that there will be either friction or conflict. According to the Macon press, Senator Bacon favors the appointment of W. A. Davis, and Congressman Bartlett prefers the assistant postmaster, L. J. Anderson. Mr. J. B. Hertz is the second choice of both. If the gentlemen cannot agree on one or the other of their first choice, which is probable, the issue will likely be solved by their indorsement of Mr. Hertz as a compromise. The two statesmen are on friendly terms and will no doubt make mutually agreeable concessions. The incident shows, however, into what curious predicaments politics plunges its followers.

The Roswell Banner says that this is the state of affairs in that section:

"Candidates are growing in number at a rapid rate and unless some steps are taken to stop announcements there will be nearly as many candidates as voters. In consequence of this apparent condition of affairs, we suggest that the said candidates hold a mass meeting and nominate a ticket, or nominate themselves, and that nominations then cease. This might or might not help the matter, who knows?"

The Thomasville Times-Enterprise says of Judge Bower's entrance in the second district congressional race:

"Well, Judge Bower should be the best judge of his own actions and course. He is an excellent judge, too good a one for the people to lose from the bench. It is a laudable ambition, however, to aspire to congressional honors, and it seems that two judges in the second district are willing to lay aside the ermine with the hope of landing in congress."

The Arlington Courier says of Judge Griggs:

"Since he has laid aside the ermine, he will make an active and hustling canvass of the district. The judge is a profound advocate of the restoration of silver to its old place in our currency and will make it warm for those gentlemen who aspire for the same honor on the so-called 'sound money' platform."

And now they are presenting the name of Colonel A. L. Hawes for congressional honors in the redhot second district, and The Bainbridge Democrat says:

"The Democrat cheerfully gives place to the foregoing ringing suggestion and commends Colonel Hawes to its readers throughout the district as a man everyway worthy of their highest consideration. If he should enter the field as a candidate, as he is being earnestly pressed to do from various quarters, he will make it interesting for other gentlemen with similar aspirations."

Says The Sparta Ishmaelite:

"The ridiculous Savannah News had an editorial Sunday on 'Turner's Vigorous Leadership.' Where and when? The people of the country know that Crisp is the democratic leader of the house. The News is not so stupid as not to know the truth, and it ought to be honest enough to tell it."

From an editorial in The Early County News of this week it looks like that paper is inclined to support Hon. W. M. Hammond for congress.

The Albany Herald says "it is rumored that Hon. Louis F. Garrard, of Columbus, will be a candidate for senatorial honors."

The Brunswick Times-Advertiser is of the opinion that Mr. Russell has set a good example for Mr. Hammond in announcing that he will not be in the race for congress.

THE CLEVELAND POLICY.

Augusta Chronicle: In the Washington correspondence of The New York World James Creelman says that President Cleveland is strongly tempted to keep hands off of the financial problem, and leave congress to meet the emergency or not just as it pleases. Indeed, it is reported that the administration would take this course "and let the crash come, just as an object lesson to both parties, but for the appalling consequences to the country." Now, according to our view of the situation, Mr. Cleveland could not do a more popular thing. We believe the people are ripe for the crash, in so far as a return to the full use of silver in conjunction with gold would involve a crash. The country at large is ready for the experiment. If put to a popular vote tomorrow whether there should be a sale of $200,000,000 of bonds to Pierpont Morgan or let the silver "crash" come, there would be an overwhelming majority who would say, "let her crash." When it comes to being slowly squeezed to death in the vise-like grip of the money sharks, or to take our chances in the alleged crash that would follow the restoration of silver to its rightful place in the finances of the country, the people prefer the crash every time. They have tried the president's bond issuing remedy to their heart's content. They have enough of it.

Marietta Journal: When a man borrows money he is flush for a little while, but when it is gone he is worse off than before. So when the government sells bonds for gold the reserve is full for a little while, but it is soon gone and the country it greatly worse off than at first. Yet the process is called maintaining the public credit.

Brunswick Times: A New York World Washington dispatch reports Mr. Cleveland in a savage state of mind. He has found out that the bankers are in control of this country.

TALK OF GEORGIA TOWNS.

A Prosperous County.

From The Waycross, Ga., Journal.

Our neighbor, Pierce, is one of the most prosperous counties in wiregrass Georgia, and the soil as productive as any to be found. Her farmers are well to do, and made specially fine crops last year. Among her best farmers is Mr. William L. Youmans, one of the early settlers in this part of the country. Mr. Youmans lives only about four miles from Blackshear and in a short distance of the home of his father. He made this year 500 bushels of corn, seven bales of cotton and other produce in proportion.

A Prosperous Town.

From The Conyers, Ga., Weekly.

That Conyers ranks with the very best towns in the state there can be no question. Our business men are of the most substantial type and few business failures can be charged to the town. Religiously we rank high—there being four elegant churches in our city with a new one under construction. Our population generally is prosperous. None of our citizens, so far as we can gather, are needy.

Happy Times in Heard.

From The Franklin, Ga., News.

From every appearance the farmers of Heard have plenty of corn and meat to run them this year. Bountiful corn crops have been harvested, and a pretty fair cotton crop was made, from which very good prices were realized; and everywhere people are saving meat. This is a good way to make finances easy—raise home supplies.

Real Estate in Cordele.

From The Cordele, Ga., Sentinel.

As an evidence of the advance in the price of real estate in Cordele, the prices brought at the forced sale of the Macon Construction Company's property here Saturday may be cited. Only a half interest in the property was sold and the purchaser had to take the risk of getting the other half, yet all of it brought fair prices, some of it being sold for more than it would have brought at private sale a year ago.

STATE PRESS GOSSIP.

The Savannah Morning News gives prominence to the gratifying fact that Georgia supplied from her own poultry farms this year a larger percentage of the Thanksgiving and Christmas poultry that was served on her tables than has been the case, probably, in many years. Heretofore nearly all of the dressed turkeys sold in the cities have been shipped from Tennessee and elsewhere. This year Tennessee supplied a great many of them, but Georgia was in the market also with a lot of as fine birds as were ever served with cranberries and oysters. Many barrels of middle Georgia turkeys were sold in Savannah this week, besides hundreds of turkeys from the rice fields of south Georgia. At Brunswick, it is reported, no less than one hundred wagon loads of native turkeys were sold during the week at "holiday prices."

Says The Cherokee Advance:

"The Advance is in receipt of a letter from a gentleman in Massachusetts who showers praises upon Georgia's beloved governor, and closes his letter by praying God's blessings for all time and eternity upon Governor Atkinson."

The Macon Telegraph is getting indignant at the delay in going to the relief of Armenia, and says:

"It is difficult to say whether the fanatical, murderous Turk, or the selfishly cold, calculating Christian is the more despicable."

Here's a good natured toast from The Augusta Evening Herald:

"The season's health to every maid
  Who sighs to be a madam;
And God help every Christmas Eve
  To find a Christmas Adam."

The Pickens Herald now goes to its readers as an all home print.

A candid and poetical correspondent writes, in The Jackson Herald:

"Our wife she wants a bonnet,
  Our sister asks for shoes;
And there's only one thing 'twixt us,
  The cash—and common blues."

Mr. M. D. Irwin is to edit The Georgia Populist, at Winder.

The Cordele Sentinel is one of the brightest and most progressive of Georgia's weekly newspapers.

RURAL LIFE IN GEORGIA.

Roswell Banner: A hawk caught a pigeon in Mr. Sam Paden's yard Monday, and Mr. Paden followed and frightened the hawk off after the pigeon had been half devoured. Then Mr. Paden took his steel trap and placed the remains of the pigeon in it. The hawk soon returned for his prey, the trap caught him—but Mr. Paden neglected to fasten his trap, and the hawk flew away with trap and bird. Mr. Paden now offers a reward of 25 cents for the return of the trap, with or without the hawk.

Dahlonega Signal: "Choctaw" Davis took in Christmas for all it was worth. He was seen promenading the streets with a home made cigar in his mouth thirteen inches long. He would have gone up in the balloon but was a little sick from the effects of dancing the "highland fling" at a ball the night before.

Valdosta Times: John Lane had a watermelon cutting at his store on New Year's day. The big striped melon that has graced his show window for the last sixty days was cut and found to be as sweet and juicy as they are in the summer season.

Jackson Herald: If any one sees Alvin Thurmond walking the streets with his head thrown back and his thumbs in the arm holes of his vest, you must not think it is vanity that causes him to assume such an attitude, for it is another "bouncing baby boy."

WITH GEORGIA EDITORS.

The Ellijay Sentinel has this bristling paragraph:

"However much we may differ among ourselves on questions of national and state politics, the recent war talks have proven that when it comes to fighting a foreign power, we are one people, united under one flag. And we can lick the everlasting stuffing out of the British lion in no time."

An Augusta man dropped his pocketbook with $100 in it. He rewarded the small boy who found it with a silver dime. The Macon News infers that he is probably related to that other generous Augusta man who killed a beef Christmas and gave the horns and tail to the poor.

Mr. George A. Ballenger, who was for a long time editor and manager of The Telfair Enterprise, and who has for the past six months filled the position of local editor of that paper, has tendered his resignation to the present management, and will embark in the mercantile business.

The Brunswick Times says that the wild men in the Okefenokee are preparing for a grand reception of Georgia citizens, to be given when the war breaks out.

The Southern Argus, published at Rome, has made a New Year resolution to increase its circulation to 5,000 by the end of the year.

THE BOND BUSINESS.

Sparta Ishmaelite: What would be thought of a debtor who, with thousands of legal tender silver dollars in his safe, refused to pay it out, but went into the markets and borrowed gold, at a high rate of interest, to meet his "coin" obligations? He would justly be regarded as a fool. Simply that, and nothing more. In what light, then, is the president of the United States to be regarded when, as the mere agent of the people, instead of meeting the "coin" obligations of the government with silver—of which the treasury is full—he borrows, at high rates of interest, through private arrangements, hundreds of millions of dollars in gold to meet such obligations? How long will the people submit to such robbery and outrage? Grover Cleveland and John G. Carlisle ought to be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

McDuffie Journal: Mr. Cleveland did not give congress time to recover from the shock of his war message before he appealed to that body to help him out of serious trouble in which he has involved the country by his stubborn determination to force the gold standard upon the people.

Conyers Weekly: Since all the arrangements have been perfected with the money sharks to buy the issue the promise is more than good, and we may confidently expect the deal in a few days.

THE EXPOSITION.

Charlotte Observer: The Atlanta people who put up the money for the fair may not get it all back out of the exposition exchequer, but every one of them is or soon will be better off for the exposition having been held. The city as a whole is, of course, much richer now than it was before, for almost every one of its citizens has earned an honest dollar off a visitor which he would not have earned except for the exposition. The railroad companies did very handsomely by the exposition and we are glad to see in The Constitution expressions of appreciation. It is questionable if they made much net money out of it, for they carried the people very cheaply and were at enormous expense in providing for and handling the traffic. They deserve thanks and approbation for the skill with which they handled it. Their principal reward will be in indirect benefits, as Atlanta's will be largely.

Sylvania Telephone: It was undoubtedly a splendid success and came very near paying out, something that expositions rarely do. The good it has done the south, and particularly Atlanta, is incalculable.

Franklin News: It has been the grandest thing the south ever had, and was second to the Chicago fair. Its effects in advertising and developing the south will be realized many years hence.

Pickens Herald: The south will never cease reaping the benefits of this great exposition of our resources and already we can see the benefit in some respects.

Ellijay Sentinel: The exposition has about petered out. It was a grand success, however, and will do no end of good for our southern country.

Americus Herald: In every single respect it was successful, and the south will reap untold benefits from its having been held.

A NARROW ESCAPE

Machinery Hall Was Discovered on Fire Yesterday.

THE DAY ON THE GROUNDS

Exhibitors Are Fast Moving Away and the Buildings Will Soon Be Entirely Dismantled.

But for the prompt work of the firemen yesterday the machinery hall of the exposition and probably many other buildings would have been destroyed by fire.

Just about noon the watchman who is stationed in machinery hall discovered that the building was burning and a sheet of fire was leaping from a pile of boxes in the center of the structure. The fire was discovered in its incipiency and an alarm was promptly sounded by the watchman.

The fire department responded with its usual promptness and a stream of water was on the blaze before the fire gained much headway. Had there been any delay whatever, the fire would have gotten beyond control and the building would have been in great danger, as the material of which it is composed is light rich pine and would have been a rapid feeder to the flames.

The fire was first discovered in a nest of empty boxes which had been placed in the building for the purpose of packing the exhibits. The boxes were of light pine and caught easily. A column which ran from the floor to the top of the building was near at hand and caught almost immediately from the blaze. When the firemen arrived the post was just catching. In a moment the fire was extinguished and the damage caused will be trifling.

The origin of the fire can't be explained by the watchman or the firemen. They both believe, however, that it was of incendiary origin, as there had been no fire at that part of the building during the day and no steam pipes were near enough to have caused a combustion. No one was allowed in the building and if the blaze was caused by an incendiary match the perpetrator of the deed evidently passed into the building without the knowledge of the watchman.

The fire department will probably be continued on the grounds until all of the buildings have been vacated and the buildings themselves disposed of. The police department is still maintained at the exposition, but it has not been decided how many days the grounds and buildings will be guarded at the expense of the city.

Day on the Grounds.

The exposition grounds presented a forlorn appearance yesterday. The gate keepers shivered at their post of duty; the policemen walked their beats with high upturned coat collars and hands heavily gloved; a few visitors passed into the grounds, looked at the dismantled exhibits and hurried back to their homes.

The day was cold and the wind blew the dust in great sheets across the plaza. The flags, almost torn into shreds, fluttered from their poles and flapped in the wind. The grounds were deserted and very few people saw the fair yesterday. On the Midway the police were the only ones who braved the biting wind and cold. They walked back and forth the deserted street because their duty called them there.

The exposition was more like a city of the dead yesterday than a fair ground, and had it not been for the occasional puffing of an engine in the lower portion of the grounds, the place would have been just as silent. All the buildings were closed and the doors were barred with heavy timbers. The ticket windows were also closed up. Many buildings were decorated with large signs on which were printed the words, "For Sale."

Undoing What Has Been Done.

The exposition has been closed just five days, but in that short space of time the work of many weeks has been undone. What required a week to build has been torn away and demolished in an hour. Engines which were builded up on masonry foundations have been jacked up with a derrick, and with a few blows the foundations have been leveled with the floor.

The booths are fast disappearing under the hammer and saw and in a few days more the large buildings will be empty and desolate. The pictures in the fine arts building have been packed and in a short while all the statuary will be put in cases and boxes and will be shipped away, provided it is not all sold. The agricultural building is filled kith boxes and boards. The booths have been torn away and the materials out of which they were constructed cover the floor. Exhibits are scattered about the building and decorations and bunting lie around in profusion.

At all of the buildings to which railroad tracks have been laid are to be found empty freight cars, waiting to be loaded. A switch engine is employed handling the cars and hauling out the exhibits as they are loaded from the buildings.

The Fall of the Midway.

The buildings of the Midway will succumb to the blows of the hammer and the work of destruction will be begun on several of the buildings this morning.

A large force of workmen has been employed and a small sized army of men will swarm the famous street and begin the attack today. Several of the buildings have already begun to show the results of the hammer, as in many places the windows have been taken out and the doors are down.

The various structures will be sold if possible, but in case a purchaser cannot be found for them in their present condition they will be torn down and the material and lumber will be sold to the highest bidder or at private sale. The palace of illusions will be taken down at once and the lumber will be sold. A general auction will be held today at the grounds and everything from a Paris hairpin to a car load of lumber will be placed on the market.

Getting Ready for Winter.

A large crowd of men were at work in the arena of the Hagenbeck animal show yesterday, making preparation for getting the animals into winter quarters.

A spacious building is being erected in the rear of the present building in which the trained animals will be quartered for the winter months. The building which is now under headway will be hurried on to completion as fast as possible and the place will be made warm and comfortable. During the entire season of cold weather animals will be trained in the new quarters.

Not Long Until the Finish.

The exposition is slowly disappearing and in a remarkably short time the last of the exhibits will have entirely disappeared.

The electric wires are being taken from the grounds and the last of the arc lights are soon to follow. The heavy pieces of machinery are being daily loaded on the cars and soon the last evidences of the great show will be wiped away.

A CHARLESTONIAN'S DEATH.

A Successful Grocer of the City by the Sea Dies in Atlanta.

John Frederick Witcoskey, a prominent wholesale groceryman, of Charleston, S. C., died on Peeples street, West End, yesterday.

Mr. Witcoskey was a wealthy citizen of Charleston and conducted a large wholesale grocery business there. Several days ago he came to Atlanta to take a water cure treatment at Dr. Robbins's infirmary. Upon coming to Atlanta Mr. Witcoskey's health was such that he sought a quiet boarding place where he could rest. He was staying just outside of the city limits on Peeples street. He had been gradually growing worse for several days and yesterday his death occurred.

Mr. Witcoskey was a native German. He came to this country from Hamburg years ago. In Charleston he had amassed considerable wealth. He leaves a wife and one child.

The remains of Mr. Witcoskey will be shipped to Charleston this morning at 8 o'clock. A brother, who is here, will accompany the remains. Pallbearers will meet at 7 o'clock this morning at Mr. C. H. Swift's office on Loyd street.

BLOCKADED A STREET.

LITIGATION ABOUT A STOCK PEN BEGUN.

Superintendent Beauprie and J. B. Thompson Will Be Defendants in the Police Court Today.

W. R. Beauprie, superintendent of the Southern railroad, and J. B. Thompson, the livery stable man, will be defendants in an important case in the police court today. They will be called on to explain why they have blocked a street by erecting a stock pen on it.

The complainants in the case are Colonel W. A. Fuller and Mr. Phil Breitenbucher. The street in question is Mechanic street, a small, short thoroughfare in the western part of the city. The street runs up to the Southern railroad tracks, but is not opened through on both sides of the tracks, ending at the crossing.

Several days ago Mr. Thompson erected a stock pen in the middle of the street on the railroad right of way. The railroad owns seventy feet of property on each side of its tracks and the stock pen was erected on that strip, but right in Mechanic street. As stated, the street does not run through on the opposite side of the tracks and the railroad people claim that they are not obstructing a street, for the reason that the street ends at the right of way line, seventy feet from the tracks, it not having been opened upon the other side.

Colonel Fuller and Mr. Breitenbucher complain that the stock pen is injuring their property in the vicinity and that in erecting it the railroad and Mr. Thompson have violated the city ordinances prohibiting the blockading of a street. The complaint was made to Recorder Calhoun in a petition filed a day or two ago, and that judge ordered Chief Connolly to make cases against Mr. Beauprie and Mr. Thompson. Sergeant Slaughter looked into the case and notified the defendants to appear in the police court today.

THEATERS THIS WEEK.

The Broadway Comedians, headed by Wood and Shepard, open a brief engagement of two nights and one matinee at the Grand tonight, presenting the new and highly successful farce comedy sensation, "Town Topics." If the company and piece merit the many good things said of them by the managers of other theatrical companies who have already visited Atlanta this season, the show is one of the best on the road.

"Town Topics" comes to Atlanta heralded as one of the most expensive farce comedy organizations on tour. Never before has a similar organization been able to boast of so many prominent names. The performance is in three acts, and is as wholesome and champagne-like as can be.

The first act is genuine comedy, pure and wholesome. In this act a slight plot is seen to make its appearance, but, as the author says, there is not plot enough to give any one a headache. The second act is a correct representation of Broadway, New York city, at the Hoffman house, scenery for which is carried complete by the company and is devoted almost entirely to individual specialties and big combinations by the company. "The Bloomer Girls," "The Bowery Girls and Boys," "The Country Rubes" and the "The Colored Sport" will require the efforts of the entire company. The third act is another journey into the field of pure farcical comedy, and with the aid of an opera glass the plot is again visible in this act, but not like a meteor—it is visible for a moment only. In short, "Town Topics" is an entertainment in three acts, devoted entirely to laugh making.

The company is the very best that high salaries could tempt, and includes William B. Wood and Frank Shepard, three sisters Merrilees, William Keller, William H. Mack, Dave Conroy and Phil McFarland, Frank Caverly, Tommy Sedgwick, Master Tommy Meade, Nellie Bennett, Ollie Avis, Hattie Vera, Helen Jewell, Effie Lorraine, Fannie Woollett and Dudie Wilson.

Richard Mansfield's Support.

Richard Mansfield, who is to appear at the Lyceum theater next Wednesday and Thursday, has given up the management, though not the lease, of his Garrick theater in New York, and the house will, after February 3d, be managed by Charles Frohman. Mr. Mansfield had intended to remain at his own theater in the metropolis all of this season, but his long and serious illness prevented him getting the several new plays he had in the stocks ready, and he was forced to abandon all of his plans as far as New York city was concerned. He had engaged, however, a magnificent stock company of players for his season at the Garrick, and when he got well and ready to take the road he found he had on his hands what was the most expensive dramatic organization in America, and certainly the best that ever traveled in the support of any star in this country. It includes such artists as Miss Beatrice Cameron, Miss Eleanor Carey, for ten years one of America's foremost leading ladies; Miss Jennie Eustall, for two seasons leading lady with A. M. Palmer's stock company; Miss Johnstone Bennett, for the past four years a star under Frohman's management; and such prominent ex-stars and leading men as D. H. Harkins, Orrin Johnson, Edmund D. Lyons, A. G. Andrews, W. N. Griffith, J. W. Weaver, Louis Dulton and others.

It is this company that Mr. Mansfield will bring to Atlanta, and will be seen in his support in "The Story of Rochon the Student" Wednesday evening; "Beau Brummell," on Thursday afternoon, and "A Parisian Romance," Thursday evening.

The Hopper Engagement.

A splendid attraction is announced for the amusement of Atlanta's theatergoers, and it is safe to predict that no lover of fun and melody will miss the rare treat, for DeWolf Hopper, that well known and popular comedian, assisted by the members of his excellent organization, will present that funniest of all comic operas, entitled "Dr. Syntax," for the first time on next Thursday and Friday evenings at the Grand opera house.

The pretty, tuneful opera is too well and favorably known to our theatergoers to need extended notice, as it enjoyed a brilliantly successful engagement of eleven weeks at the Broadway theater, New York city, last season, and afterwards presented to large and enthusiastic audiences in all the large eastern and western cities. Many of the old favorites of the old organization, as well as several new ones, are in the cast, and that liberality of purpose and strict attention to detail, richness of scenic effect and brilliant costuming which have made the name of DeWolf Hopper famous in this epoch of elaborate stage production, will receive the same careful attention during the forthcoming engagement in this city as when the opera was initially produced in the metropolis.

"Dr. Syntax" abounds in funny climaxes and numerous situations, and one of the prevailing features of the opera is a mimic boat race between the college boat crews of Harvard and Yale.

THREE FIRES YESTERDAY.

The Fire Bell Calls the Men Out During the Day.

Three fires occurred yesterday within a half hour of each other. All of them were caused by sparks from chimneys.

The first call was from box No. 89 at 8:45 o'clock in the morning. It was a small fire on Solomon street at No. 34. No damage was done.

Before the department got back to headquarters an alarm was rung in from box No. 16. It was a harmless blaze at 11 Curry street.

The third call was from box No. 43. This was a fire in a dwelling house on Decatur street, at No. 200. The roof of the house was burned considerably before the flames were extinguished. The damage by the fire will amount to $50.

Now, Wouldn't You?

From The Jacksonville Times-Union.

If Cleveland takes the field in person, wouldn't you hate to be the horse selected to carry him?

A GALAXY OF STARS

Brilliant Programme for the Copperfield Benefit Performance.

TICKETS ON SALE TODAY

The Firemen and Newsboys Will Be Given Tickets To Sell for the Entertainment.

The programme which will be rendered at the Grand next Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Copperfield Club will be the best that has ever been witnessed by Atlanta theatergoers.

The cream of the vaudeville houses, assisted by local talent, has been secured for the occasion and the house will be packed to the doors with a brilliant audience.

Tickets will be placed on sale this morning at the Grand box office and they will go with a rush. The firemen of the city have volunteered their services in selling tickets and will be supplied with several hundred, which they will dispose of among their friends. An army of newsboys have asked that they be allowed to assist in the performance and will be given five tickets each, which they will sell to their customers.

The programme is daily being added to, and the entertainment will be the most entertaining that has ever been given before the footlights in the city. Other features were added yesterday and the list of performers grows daily. Sampson, the strong man, volunteered to aid in the programme, and he will give demonstrations of his great strength. Lane, Wallace and Bessie Campbell, of the exposition "49 Camp," have been secured. Other dancers of the Midway will give the native dances of their country. A scene of the '49 mining camp will be given on the stage and the miners and pioneers will act their parts true to the old frontier life.

Papinta, with her marvelous dance, will be one of the features of the programme. W. J. Hoplin, of the Trocadero, and several from the Imperial and Casino will also contribute to the success of the benefit. Many dancers from the Midway, with the royal Japanese performers, have been secured.

The Lyceum, always anxious to do its part, has generously volunteered to sell tickets to the Copperfield entertainment on the night of the Richard Mansfield entertainment. Mansfield plays at the Lyceum the same date as the Copperfield benefit is at the Grand, but tickets to both shows will be one sale at the Lyceum office.

The programme as arranged up to date has more attractive features than have ever been enjoyed by an Atlanta audience, and the sale of tickets this morning will begin with a rush and one of the largest audiences that has filled the grand since Patti sang will crowd the house Wednesday night.

The programme as announced is as follows:

Overture—Orchestra.
Hagenbeck's animals—From the Midway.
Ed Lovejoy—Female impersonations.
Papinta—From the Trocadero.
W. J. Holpin—From the Trocadero.
The Israfel quartet—Atlanta.
Howard Burr—Banjo solo.
Joseph Denck—Pianist, in his famous Von Hartzman impersonations.
Fukins's royal Japanese acrobats—From the Midway.
Sam McAfee—Symphony horn solo, from Lily's orchestra.
Bertha Campbell—Scottish dancer from the Midway.
Thomas R. R. Cobb, Atlanta—Poe's "The Raven."
Annie Page—Dancer from the Midway.
George Bidgood, Lily's orchestra—Cornet solo.
Jenkins and Gallagher—Bones, from the Casino.
Professor Richards, Imperial—Cannon ball act.
Senor Pasqualis—Tenor solo.
Miss Bernice James—Vocal solo.
Scene of the "'49 Mining Camp," from the exposition.
Lane, Wallace and Bessie Campbell, "'49 Mining Camp."
C. A. Sampson, the strong man, in his wonderful feats—Trocadero.

MANY BURSTED PIPES.

MUCH WATER DAMAGE FROM FROZEN PIPES.

A Thaw Will Disclose Many Bursted Water Pipes in the City and Damage Will Result.

Frozen and bursted water pipes gave the police considerable trouble yesterday and last night. A number of cases of bursted pipes were reported and much damage was done by the escape of water.

The cold weather of the last three days caused a general pipe freeze-up, and when the weather moderates dozens of pipes and mains will be found bursted. Much damage is likely to result from the water, few having turned off the water before the freeze.

A water pipe over Eiseman & Weil's clothing store on Whitehall street burst last night and before the water could be cut off a stream of considerable size leaked through the floor and saturated a lot of clothing. The damage could not be told last night. The police notified the proprietors and the leak was stopped as soon as possible.

A pipe burst at the residence of Judge Van Epps last night and resulted in considerable damage and inconvenience before the flow of water could be stopped. Many other cases were reported to the police, and when the temperature rises above the freezing point and melts the ice in the pipes there is likely to be a great deal of trouble in protecting the property from bursted pipe water leaks. Plumbers will be in demand throughout the city.

IN CHARITY'S NAME.

A Benefit To Be Given for the Hebrew Orphans' Home.

The ladies connected with the Hebrew orphans' home have decided to give a charity ball for the benefit of the institution.

Many improvements have been made at the home and there is still a small sum of money lacking with which to meet the payments of the bills assumed by the board of control. The ladies have determined to raise this amount by giving a charity ball in Concordia hall. The ball will occur March 26th, and they expect to raise a sufficient amount of money to pay for the improvements already made and have enough left over to make other needed additions to the buildings now in use.

The home has been very successful in the past and the work of the ladies has been heartily indorsed by citizens of the city. There are at present many orphans in the home and the ladies will meet with the co-operation of all in their efforts to make the home comfortable and more useful.

FROM THE HOSPITAL.

JOHN LUMPKIN NOW IN A CELL AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

The Negro Who Caused a Row Christmas Day and Got Shot Held on Two Charges.

John Lumpkin, the desperate negro who pointed a pistol at Officer Walton on Christmas day and was shot in the shoulder for his trouble, has been moved from the Grady hospital to the police station. He was dangerously wounded by the shot and his death was expected for two or three days after the shooting.

Lumpkin is held on two charges—disorderly conduct and assault with intent to murder. He took in Atlanta Christmas armed with a pistol and several pints of liquor, terrorizing the western part of the city. During his rounds the negro fired at a man and scared a neighborhood into great fright by his unruly conduct.

Nat Blankenship is his prosecutor in the assault with intent to murder case. The negro fired at him at a house on Victoria street, the bullet grazing Blankenship's cheek. At the same house Lumpkin raised a row and the police were telephoned for by those living near by. Officer Walton and others responded and when they arrived at the house they found Lumpkin walking on the porch brandishing his pistol defiantly.

Officer Walton ordered the negro to come out of the yard and Lumpkin finally did so. The officer expected trouble with the negro, but Lumpkin showed no intention to oppose arrest until he got within a few feet of Walton. He then quickly pointed his gun at the officer and was about to shoot when a shot from Walton's pistol felled him with a hole in his shoulder. The negro became more desperate and showed fight until overpowered by the officers. He was taken to police headquarters and then to the hospital.

The negro will be prosecuted in the police court for disorderly conduct and afterwards arraigned before a justice of the peace on the state charge. He will doubtless be bound over. Officer Walton has witnesses to prove that the negro threatened to kill him before the arrest was made.

DORA WILLIAMS AGAIN.

THE GLASS EATER TRIES IT ONCE MORE.

This Time She Swallows Morphine, Taking an Overdose of It Last Night.

Dora Williams, the notorious woman, famed for her suicidal proclivities, again attempted to end her existence last night. This time she took several grains of morphine and at a late hour was dangerously all, although she was not expected to die.

The drug was taken at a house on Decatur street. It could not be learned what quantity of the poison had been swallowed by the woman, but she was unconscious from the effects. An effort was made to get a physician to her side, but Policeman Upchurch could not find one to go.

Dora Williams came to Atlanta from Gainesville several years ago. She soon gained notoriety by her degradation, being one of the most reckless women with whom the police dealt. She attempted suicide many times and once endeavored to end her life by eating a large quantity of glass. She has figured in the police court many times and is well known to all the city officers and stockade officials.

A REAL BURGLAR.

NEGRO CAPTURED IN A GROCERY STORE.

Creek White Breaks a Window and Enters a Grocery Store, Helping Himself to Things.

Creek White is a young negro burglar. He is daring in his work and by that fact set a trap for himself last night.

The negro was captured in a store in the act of burglarizing it. He boldly walked up to a window and sent a big stone crashing through it, entering the place through the broken pane.

Citizens living in the vicinity heard the noise of the falling broken glass and they rushed out of their houses in time to catch the negro in the store. All avenues of escape were stopped and the police sent for. Officers reached the scene and took charge of the negro in the store.

The burglarized store is that of D. S. Mead, 266 Edgewood avenue, at the corner of Fort. About 10 o'clock last night White broke in the store and before being captured filled his pockets and hat with candy, tobacco, chewing gum, sardines and such other articles as he found in small packages.

Officers Randall and Fain arrested the negro and sent him and the stolen stuff to police headquarters. A term in the chaingang is in store for the negro.

HOLE IN HIS HEAD.

Joseph Peers Slips on a Sidewalk and Receives an Injury.

Joseph Peers slipped on a Decatur street sidewalk late Saturday night and cut a hole in his head by striking it against some object lying on the sidewalk. The wound bled freely and Peers's condition required the attention of a surgeon. He was sent to police headquarters, where his injury was attended to by Dr. Butler. Yesterday he was much better, but still suffering from the wound.

LARCENY AND SUSPICION.

Two Citizens Deprived of Their Liberty on Those Charges.

Henry Langford is locked up at the station house charged with larceny. He is accused of taking a number of things which did not belong to him. He will be prosecuted before a magistrate today, Officer Cochran appearing against him.

Moore Pease is locked up at the station house as a suspect. He will be held for investigation. Officers Burke and Cason arrested him yesterday.

Go and try a Merchants' Lunch at the Gridiron.

GEN. LEE'S BIRTHDAY

The Virginia Society of Atlanta Is At Work

THE DAY TO BE OBSERVED

The Executive Committee Will Have a Programme for the Event on the 20th Instant.

The executive committee of the Virginia Society in Atlanta met Saturday afternoon in the office of J. P. Steffner to arrange the details for the annual banquet on the 20th instant, observing the anniversary of the birthday of General Robert E. Lee—statesman, patriot, commander.

The committee is composed of J. S. B. Thompson, W. T. Chandler, J. P. Steffner, P. H. Snook, Charles A. Read, Dr. Charles G. Giddings and A. C. Bruce.

The Virginia Society is the most distinctive state organization established here. It is thoroughly representative in its membership and is a potent social body.

General Lee's birthday this year falls on Sunday and the programme the executive committee is now preparing will be carried out on the 20th, Monday.

The Virginia element has for many years been most prominent in the professional, business and social life of Georgia, and especially Atlanta. At one time, only a few years ago, every pulpit in the city was occupied by a Virginian, and even now they are in the majority, while nearly every educator in Georgia is either a native Virginian or the graduate of some one of her famous universities.

The Virginia Society of Atlanta, which is quite catholic and includes all Virginia sympathizers, long ago established the custom of giving annual expression to their pride in the "Old Dominion" and its history by making patriotic demonstrations in honor of the splendid event which gave the world Robert E. Lee, its greatest soldier, and as this anniversary occurs this year on Sunday it is the purpose of the society to observe Monday, the 20th instant, in more than its usual elaborate manner. The occasions have usually consisted of afternoon addresses by distinguished Virginians, followed by receptions and other social attentions to the visiting Virginians and concluding with an evening banquet, at which have usually been gathered the leading minds and men of Georgia, many of whom attended simply to express their admiration of the great hero.

Atlanta has not forgotten the brilliant spectacle presented by Virginia on her day at the exposition, the credit of which is due to the Atlanta society, and it is safe to say that Virginia spirit is higher than ever before and something unusually good may be anticipated at the coming celebration, which will also be observed by the Confederate Veterans, although it has not been determined if it will be a joint affair. At any rate it will be looked forward to with much interest as a prominent social event which will serve to relieve the stillness which has been so prominent since the cessation of exposition festivities.

Space is now being arranged and application should be made to the president of the society, Mr. J. S. B. Thompson; the vice president, Colonel W. T. Chandler; the secretary, Mr. J. P. Steffner, to any member of the executive committee or to Captain C. S. Arnall, Hamilton Douglass, George J. Bralley, Charles A. Read, W. L. Seddon, S. B. McKinney, Jr., J. Carroll Payne, T. E. Hanbury, A. C. Bruce, Captain E. S. Gay, Rev. A. R. Holderby, J. C. Courtney, Dr. Bernard Wolff, A. H. Davis, Rev. G. B. Strickler, Dr. G. G. Roy, L. P. Grice, Dr. Hugh Hagan, P. H. Snook, Rev. E. H. Barnett, Dr. N. O. Harris, Major J. V. H. Nash, George E. Johnson, W. T. Gentry, W. H. Tayloe, Rev. F. H. Gaines, Professor L. D. Scott, Dr. C. S. Webb, W. A. Foster, W. Y. Turner, Rev. W. M. Walton, Dr. M. Z. Crist, T. J. Kelly or Walter A. Crow.

Mr. J. Rice Smith, of Augusta; Professor C. D. McKinney, of Decatur, and Professor Bocock, of Athens, may be applied to in their respective vicinities.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

An Excellent Programme Rendered at the Grand Last Night.

The second concert of the Philharmonic orchestra was given last evening at the Grand opera house to a large audience. The orchestra was assisted by Signor de Pasquali, who rendered several selections.

Arrangements have been made by which the Philharmonic orchestra will give their Sunday night sacred concerts at the Grand opera house for an indefinite period.

Mr. Joseph Hart Denck has been engaged for the next concert, January 12th, on which occasion he will play a brilliant fantasie for the piano, with full orchestral accompaniment. There will also be other special features.

The programme last night was as follows:

Overture, "William Tell"—Rossini.
"Rigoletto" selections—Verdi.
Tenor, "Salvi di Mora" (Faust)—Gounod—Signor de Pasquali.
"Fackeltanz"—Meyerbeer.
"Invitation to the Dance"—Weber.
"Ernani" Selections—Verdi.
Tenor, "Ah, So Pure!" (Martha)—Flotow—Signor de Pasquali.
"Au Revoir" (Strings)—Clappe.
Clarinet, "Sonnambula" Fantasie—Thornton—Mr. John A. Mitchell.
"Coronation March"—Meyerbeer.

Pure, rich, red blood naturally follows taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It drives out germs of disease and builds up the whole system. It gives new life, as it were. Try it and be convinced.

Costa Rica Buildings

At auction today at 12 o'clock at the exposition grounds. Come and buy a bargain. G. W. ADAIR.

NOT SO MUCH

How much you pay for an article as how much value you get in return. Value is what you're after. You can find prices ridiculously low around town and you'll find values ridiculously less.

We run prices about as low as it's possible to do and at the same time give good values. Then we go no lower, for we intend to give good values always. In order to furnish the very finest grades we run prices high enough and only high enough to enable us to do so. For every dollar you spend with us you'll get one hundred cents' worth of value.

A. O. M. GAY & SON.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

JOYNER'S FIRE WORK

The Chief of the Department Writes a Paper

GIVING LAST YEAR'S RECORD

The Paper Recommends Improvements in the Department the Present Year.

At the meeting of the council today Chief Joyner will hand in his annual report.

The report shows the fine work the firemen have been doing during the past year and shows that Atlanta may well be proud of her fire department and the excellent chief.

During the past year 239 boxes were pulled, 96 telephone alarms were turned in and 18 still alarms were received, making a total of 353 alarms, which is 71 more than were received in 1894.

The smallest number of fires in any one month was eleven, both July and August being thus favored; the largest number of fires during any one month was in December—fifty-eight.

There were 274 fires, the report shows, in frame buildings; 46 in brick buildings; 13 in freight and passenger cars, and 20 other small fires of no consequence.

The loss by fire for the whole year was about $212,000, $170,000 of which was covered by insurance. The amount of the property at risk was valued at $2,000,000.

The proportion of buildings burned was 50 buildings, loss less than $50; 24 buildings, loss between $50 and $100; 57 buildings, loss between $100 and $500; 19 buildings, loss between $500 and $1,000; 9 buildings, loss between $1,000 and $3,000, and only five buildings with a loss of more than $3,000.

The appropriation received by the department for 1895 was $95,000, exclusive of the exposition department—$15,000. The expenses for the year amounted to $109,999.28, leaving a cash balance of 72 cents.

The exposition department, under the charge of Mr. Jacob Emmel, rendered very efficient service. They fought 24 fires, the damage amounting to only $3,000.

The chief recommends that two new hose companies be put into service at once, as they are in his opinion absolutely necessary. He asks for an appropriation of $128,500.

With this he will carry the department through this year, buy two lots, build and equip two new engine houses, and buy and put into service two hose wagons. One of these houses will be built on the north and one on the south side. The chief has every reason to believe that the present council will grant him his request and if it does, Atlanta's fire department will be the finest in the country for its popluation.

At present Atlanta has the smallest fire department of any city of its size in the union. It consists of seven hose companies, two hook and ladder companies, one chemical engine and three steamers.

With the two new hose companies, which the council will most likely establish, and the hook and ladder truck and the chemical engine doing service at the exposition grounds which have been bought and paid for, the department will be increased to nine hose companies, three hook and ladder companies, two chemical engines and three steamers.

The property owned by the city and used for fire protection, including apparatus, houses and lots is valued at $168,450.

Chief Joyner long advocated the double water main to the city and was very much gratified to see work commenced upon it. It was something the need of which was very badly felt. The chief succeeded in getting a building inspector appointed, Mr. F. A. Pitman was given the position, and by the good work he has done, has shown how badly a building inspector was needed.

Go and try a Merchants' Lunch at the Gridiron.

Maier & Berkele

Jewelers

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OUR COAST DEFENSES

Astonishing Statements by Colonel Robert, Chief of Engineers.

NO GUNS OR FORTS TO TALK OF

Says New York's Defenses Could Be Taken in Twenty-Four Hours of Real Naval Warfare.

New York, January 5.—No one in the United States is better qualified to speak with authority regarding our coast defenses as they really are than Colonel Henry M. Robert, president of the board of engineers, and head of the corps charged with carrying out the plans for defense of New York harbor. His statements in response to inquiries as to the length of time New York, the chief port of the Atlantic coast and the one sure to be most in danger in case of war with England, could withstand bombardment, are less satisfactory than those of any others who have been interviewed. In effect he says:

"It would not take a fleet of modern warships more than twenty minutes to reduce the outer defenses of New York harbor in their present condition. In twenty-four hours after this reduction it would be possible to clear the harbor of every sort of submarine defense between the Narrows and the Battery."

For a number of years there has been a general impression that active steps were being taken by the government to fortify the approaches to eastern seaports, especially New York, so as to render them secure against the aggressions of a hostile fleet. From time to time reports have been published and articles printed describing the trials of big guns at Sandy Hook which have been counted upon to do wonderful things for the national security should the time of need ever come. And so they would if there were only enough of them, but there is not.

In the present circumstances it is well to look facts plainly in the face and see whether or not it is true that New York and Boston and Philadelphia and a dozen other important cities between Maine and Florida would be safe from English men-of-war, should they be sent against these shores. The plain and mortifying truth is that New York and the other Atlantic cities would be very far from safe in such an emergency; would in fact be almost at the mercy of a belligerent fleet. We are a great nation, but we could not, with all the resources now at our disposal, defend New York city for forty-eight hours against a number of British ironclads stationed in the lower bay. And if New York is thus defenseless, much more so are the other eastern seaports, since the work of fortification along their approaches has been even more neglected than in the vicinity of Manhattan island.

Three Guns on the Eastern Coast.

"I am sorry to say," said Colonel Robert in a conversation with me, "that as far as our coast defenses go we are utterly unprepared for war with England. At the present moment New York city is defended by only three guns regarded by military authorities as capable of doing efficient service against the great modern ironclads. Of these three one is of the smallest pattern suitable for this service, that is an eight-inch gun and it is not yet mounted, the gun and its carriage having only been delivered at Fort Wadsworth within the last few days. So it is practically true that the safety of the greatest city in the United States depends upon two twelve-inch guns at Sandy Hook. As for the other cities on the Atlantic coast, from Portland to Charleston, they have not between them one single large gun capable of offering the slightest opposition to an English warship bent on their destruction."

It is of importance to consider in detail what would probably happen should several English ironclads succeed, as they might easily do, in getting past American warships, all too much occupied with a thousand miles of coast line to guard, and should find themselves free to advance upon New York city. The facts in the following statement are given on the authority of Colonel Robert. If the British chose to come through Long Island sound there would be not a single large gun to prevent them from steaming straight on to the Brooklyn bridge. They might stop of their own accord to bombard or lay under tribute the helpless cities of Fall River, Providence, Bridgeport and New Haven. In all probability they would waste no time with these lesser places, but would hasten to concentrate their attack upon the metropolis. In vain would the battery of mortars on David island off New Rochelle attempt to worry the invaders. But small reliance can be placed upon mortars when their uncertain aim is directed against moving ships. There are no big guns on David island and even the mortar battery is incomplete, and yet, incredible as it may seem, David island holds the only pretense at coast defense that has been established along the approach to New York city through the sound.

And the English warships would have almost as easy a task in coming up to the very wharfs of the city if they chose to steam past Sandy Hook, brave with its two big guns in time of peace, but puny in wartime to stop the enemy's advance. True the channel passing as it does very close to the Hook, would compel the ironclads to steam almost under the muzzles of these two guns, each ready to hurl forth 1,000-pound shot as fast as the gunners could reload them, and it is possible that some of the British ships would suffer; some of them might be sunk. It is certain, however, that some of them would fight their way past and steam on up the lower bay; it is impossible that a strong naval attack by an English fleet could be held in check by the Sandy Hook defenses which, in addition to the two big guns with their admirable gun-lift, include only a battery of mortars, valuable aids when it comes to firing upon ships at anchor, but otherwise little to be trusted.

Once past Sandy Hook, the British warships would steam on cautiously towards the Narrows, keeping a keen lookout for torpedoes and at night sweeping the waters with their search lights. Much confidence has been placed in the torpedoes or submarine mines which would be laid thickly, no doubt, through the Narrows and in the waters leading to them. Very admirable is the system that has been devised by the American engineer corps for distributing these torpedoes and for exploding them with such precision that the shock will come at the exact moment when a hostile ship is passing over them. And the officers and electricians who control these engines of destruction and who sit in darkened rooms on shore where a miniature picture of the bay shows these miniature ships creeping on to the points of danger, are able to press the electric buttons at the very moment when the exploding torpedoes will do direct work. But in vain will be all their preparation and consummate skill unless they are protected in their work by forts and guns able to prevent the near approach of the English battleships. And all the forts and guns on both sides of the Narrows, Fort Wadsworth, Fort Hamilton and the others could no more cope with these great ironclads than a child could with a locomotive.

Do the Work in Twenty Minutes.

Colonel Robert estimates that twenty minutes would suffice for the Englishmen to destroy or hopelessly cripple all the present defenses of the Narrows, and, with these destroyed it would be only a question of hours for the enemy's small boats and torpedo destroyers to blow up or haul up or otherwise render harmless all the mines and torpedoes that had been laid. One heavy charge of dynamite sunk in the Narrows and discharged from a safe distance by the enemy would probably explode more than half of the hidden charges. It is safe to say that twenty-four hours's work upon the mines and torpedoes in the Narrows would remove all danger for the attacking vessels and allow them to pass through unharmed into the upper bay. And once there in half an hour the big guns of England would be thundering off the battery, dropping tons of iron and dynamite into the heart of the city.

Colonel Robert says that the country has gone mad over the navy, or rather has been spending money freely for warships while neglecting its coast defenses. If Sandy Hook and the Narrows were properly fortified with batteries of 10-inch, 12-inch or 16-inch guns on disappearing carriages it would be practically impossible for attacking warships to get near enough to New York to do serious damage. It would not be absolutely impossible for them to do so, for, of course, if England chose to concentrate her whole naval strength before New York she could pass any batteries, but that is something England would not find it expedient to do. At present, however, she could get past with only a few ships and by putting forth only a slight effort.

While many millions have been appropriated in the past six years for the extension and strengthening of the navy, congress has voted in that same period less than $1,000,000 for coast defenses. The inadequacy of this appropriation becomes at once apparent when one considers that a single pair of 12-inch guns cost for manufacturing and mounting $600,000. With appropriations at the present meagre rate it would take a century or two to properly fortify the Atlantic seaboard. The lowest amount that is regarded by experts as in any way sufficient for the establishment of proper coast defenses is $150,000,000, which is perhaps not one-third of the sum England would demand as a ransom for New York city alone, were her menacing warships once anchored in the East river. And that is not counting the heavy indemnity she would make Philadelphia pay and Boston and Charleston and Portland for sparing them from the fury of her guns.

Two Years Needed To Make the Guns.

Even should congress make appropriation without limit for coast defenses it would take two years to make the necessary guns and to mount them properly. Of the great 16-inch guns that are needed for coast defense all along the Atlantic and are indeed at present in the specifications, but not elsewhere, not even the original model has been manufactured. Indeed there is no machinery in the country suitable for its manufacture. Such machinery must first be made and then will come the long process of building carriages, turrets, casemates and the other elaborate appurtenances of mounting before the guns will have any practical value. As to their ultimate value there can be no question, for naval authorities are all agreed that as between guns of equal size mounted on shore and mounted on vessels, the former show twice the efficiency of the latter. In the Crimean war this was clearly demonstrated, it being a matter of history that the English and French men-of-war never engaged at close quarters with the land batteries at Sebastopol and Cronstadt.

It may be maintained by those who put all their trust in a navy that it matters little whether our coast defenses are strong or weak, so long as we have ships of war lying outside to keep the enemy away. Doubtless this would be true if we had ships of war in sufficient numbers that we might at any moment bring before any one of our exposed cities a gathering of them equal to the entire naval force that England might suddenly concentrate at any point of attack. But that would mean the possession of more ships of war than there are in the whole world, and it is quite plain that, however excellent the American navy may be, it would be unequal to such a prodigious task. And this is especially true in view of the fact already stated that, with the exception of the three guns that guard New York, there is not a single city on the Atlantic seaboard that is protected by even so much as one big gun.

It is furthermore quite certain that England is well aware of our weakness in coast defences, for the representatives of foreign powers in this country spare no pains to secure the most accurate information in regard to these matters. Colonel Robert assured me that the board of engineers have to shroud all their acts in the greatest secrecy to keep European spies from learning of each new measure for defense and from obtaining maps of harbor batteries, charts showing the location of submarine mines, and of statistics regarding the number of torpedoes in readiness at Willets Point, where the central storehouse is located, the Narrows and at other strategic points.

The United States Engineer Corps.

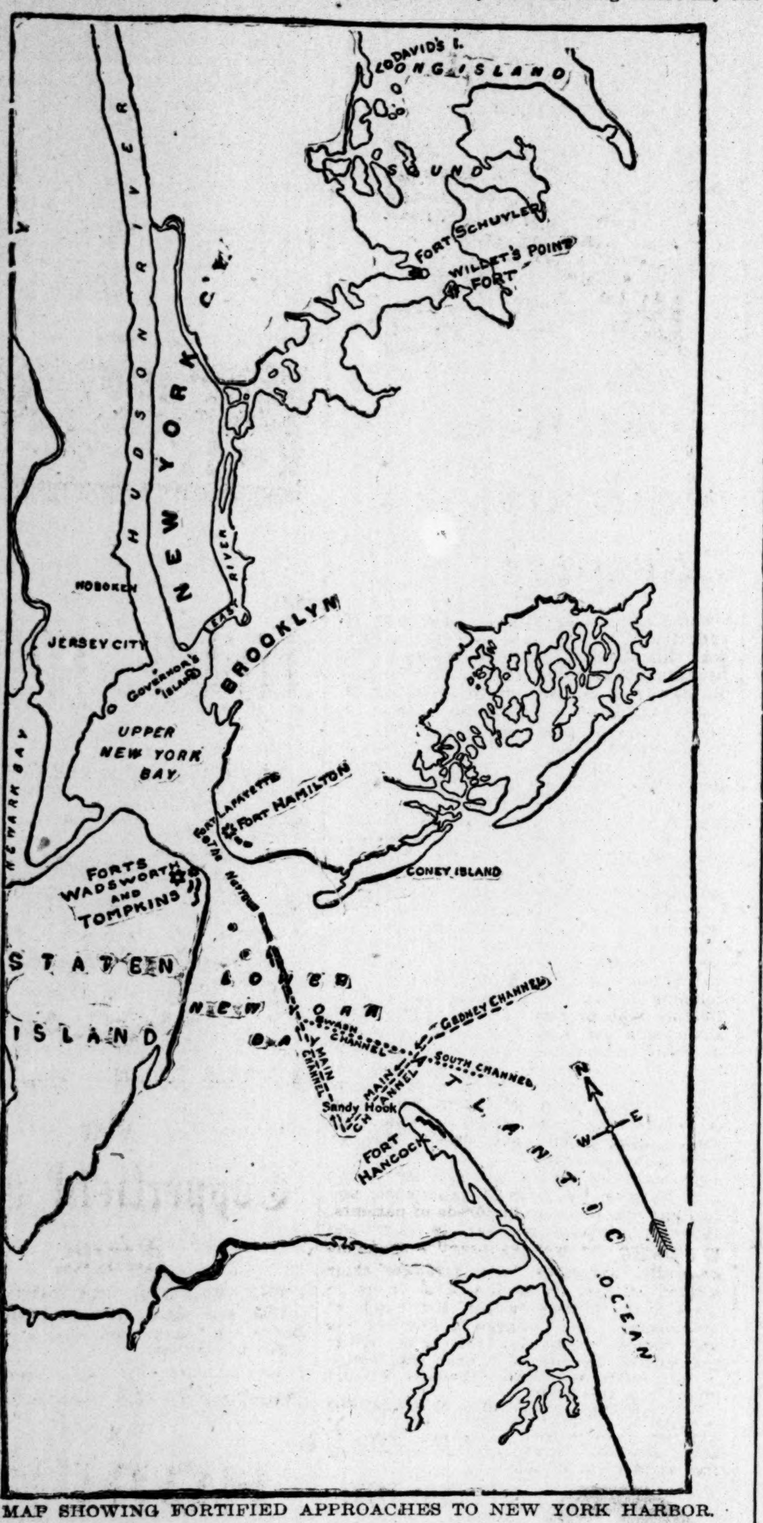
While there is reason for concern or alarm in this lack of heavy guns for our coast defense it is gratifying to know that the organization of the military engineers charged with the service of torpedoes and submarine mines is most satisfactory. The officers and men included in this engineer corps receive the most thorough and practical training in the school at Willets Point and elsewhere in all the details of torpedo warfare, in the planting of mines and the operating of them by various electrical contrivances on the shore. They are thoroughly drilled in all the secrets of the loading, they learn how to charge the shells with a hundred pounds or more of high explosive, how to put in the detonating caps and make the electric connection so that there will be no flaw in the insulation, how to locate instantly any leak in the submarine cable and how to use the switches and circuit breakers when they stand in the operating room with hands on the levers waiting the word to fire.

A busy scene there is in this oprating room when the torpedo corps are busy with their experiments, usually carried on in the summer months. Voltaic batteries are quickly set up, drums of cable are submerged and fuses, switches and circuit regulators are issued to the loading room, where another detail of men are working like beavers charging the torpedoes. Meanwhile the men in the boat service detail have prepared the planting tug for action. A sergeant on board with a specially rigged telegraph apparatus working through one core of the cable communicates with an operator in the casemate and reports each step in the work. One by one the charged cases are lowered and the submarine mines are planted, each one being connected electrically with the discharging button on shore. The proper way to lay torpedoes, the various systems of grouping and connecting them and the endless details to be observed so as to effect the discharge with most deadly result, all these form in themselves a special branch of military knowledge to which many engineers devote their entire energy.

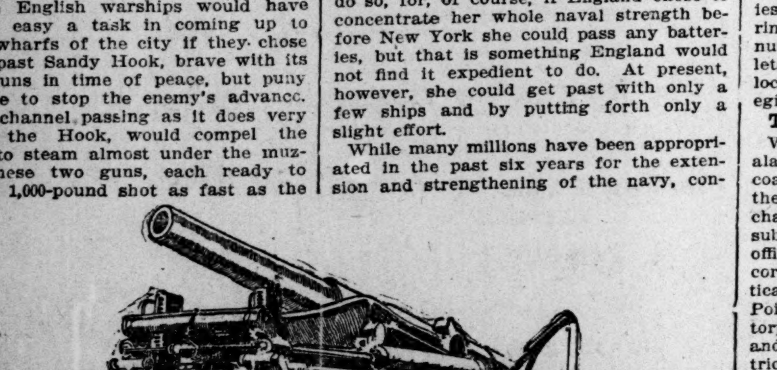
In these practice drills loaded mines are frequently fired, so as to give the men opportunity to study the height of the jet, the effect of the concussion on neighboring mines and other attending phenomena from which important conclusions may be drawn. Then night drills are held with the aid of searchlights to illustrate the operation of torpedo defense against hostile vessels attempting to pass over submarine mines under cover of darkness.

All this is admirable and would be more so had we but the assurance that the operations of this finely equipped engineer corps would be protected in time of need by big guns on shore capable of repelling the advance of the enemy's warships. Without big guns torpedoes are a vain defense for our harbors. And unfortunately big guns are wanting.

CLEVELAND MOFFET.



MAP SHOWING FORTIFIED APPROACHES TO NEW YORK HARBOR.



A DISAPPEARING GUN AT SANDY HOOK.

MENACE OF THE STARS.

In 1901 a Formidable Conjunction Will Occur.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

The great clock of the universe has measured off another year for this old earth. The days, hours, minutes and seconds have been ticked away one by one upon the titanic mechanism that turns a world upon its axis every twenty-four hours, and carries it around the sun once in 365 days.

But the measuring of a year for this earth of ours is but a mere incident in the work of the great clock whose wheels are mighty worlds, in comparison to which ours is a mere mote floating in the sunshine, and whose years are ten, twenty, eighty, and one even one hundred and eighty times as great as ours, as they go rushing with inconceivable swiftness around the sun.

It may well be imagined that there was a time when all the planets assembled ready to commence their wonderful march around the great luminary which gives them life, so that, viewed from this little earth of ours, they would appear to have been gathered into a brilliant cluster, glittering together in the clear ether of the early morning as the most astonishing constellation ever seen in the sky and seen only that once.

Then, at the fiat of supreme command from the Maker and Master of that mighty mechanism, the fiery wheels of this clock of the universe were set in motion, and they began to tick off the seconds, minutes, hours, days and years of that immense duration which has been denominated time. And so the wheels have been turning ever since, and, while they mark off for each planet its day, night and its year, they are also telling the seconds of the "great year," the year of the universe, which is measured by the time required for all the planets again to range themselves in line and in the order that they stood when they first started on their grand march through the heavens. This will require hundreds of thousands of our years, and yet that will be only a mere point in the enormous continuity of duration.

These beliefs, magnified by superstition and wrought by the human imagination into many fanciful legends, have been inherited or adopted into the mythology of every primitive people, and have exerted more or less influence upon their human thought, and even belief, so that the positions and aspects of the heavenly bodies have been supposed to furnish auguries of human destiny and of events that are to occur to the inhabiters of the earth.

Astronomers have busied themselves in complicated calculations to determine the positions of the planets at periods of momentous concern to the human race, and they have claimed to have discovered a law of relations which furnish prophetic forecasts. Carrying their caluculations into the future, they have been able to discover when the planets will again assume the positions which attended past calamitous and other momentous occurrences.

In this connection it is of some curious interest to note a prediction made by a California astronomer, or astrologer, Dr. Frank M. Close, as printed in a recent issue of The San Francisco Call. He asserts that the clay cylinders dug up at Babylon, and upon which are impressed the cuneiform writing which was in use by the ancient Chaldeans, and form what may be considered a library of Babylonian history, religion and science, state that at the time of the Noachian deluge the sun and the five then known planets, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, were all in conjunction in the sign Capricorn, while the earth was alone on the opposite side of the sun.

It is also set forth that Berosus, a Chaldean astronomer and historian, whose writings are extant, took notice of the conjunction of the planets named in Capricornus at the time of the deluge, and he further declared that when the sun and those same planets should again be conjoined in Capricornus, some tremendous terrestrial cataclysm or calamity to our earth will again occur.

The California astrologer mentioned above has been figuring out when this formidable conjunction will occur again, and he finds the date to be the day after Christmas in 1901, just six years away. His conclusions, published in The Call, say:

"Just now the planets are rapidly approaching that position in which the earth will be on one side of the sun and all the rest of the planets on the other, all ranged in nearly a straight line. To such arrangement the bodies of the solar system are trending. The majority are now there, the others rapidly falling into line.

"Beginning on December 9, 1901, and until the 26th of that month, the sun and all the planets will be in a direct line; only the earth will be alone at one side of the sun at the end of the line, and the balance of the planets on the other side of the sun; and the entire solar system, sun and planets, will occupy, astronomically, the zodiacal sign of Capricornus!

"Whether the conclusions of the Babylonian astronomer prove correct remains to be seen. The fact exists that the planetary conditions will obtain."

The Hebrew scriptures declare that the next terrestrial calamity will be by fire. The physical philosophers generally still hold that our globe is a mass of molten matter covered by a crust more or less thick, but probably capable of being broken by some mighty shock, or possibly by an interior tidal wave of fire drawn up by the combined attraction of the sun and all the great planets pulling against the molten sea under the crust.

Here is only field for speculation; but it will be interesting to know if the same conjunction of the heavenly bodies which attended the Noachian deluge will be again seen after an interval of thousands of years, whether it will bring with it another cataclysm or not.

INGALLS ON VENEZUELA.

John J. Ingalls Seizes the Opportunity and the Lion's Tail.

From The Atchison Globe.

"The president's message is an adroit appeal to the profoundest passion of the American people," said John J. Ingalls to a Globe reporter today. "Our conception of the Monroe doctrine is vague, and our love for Venezuela is platonic, but we all hate England. It is hereditary. It is so intense that it obliterates party lines, effaces sectionalism and makes us homogeneous.

"We divide on protection, on silver, on the race question, but in our hatred of England we are unanimous. The sloppy diplomatic twaddle about kindred blood and a common language deceives nobody. We feel that England is our only enemy among the great powers of the earth.

"It has been so from the beginning of our history We remember the tyranny that lead to the revolution; the insolent affronts that brought on the war of 1812; the burning of Washington; the Mason-Slidell incident; Alabama and Shenandoah, and the intrigues for the destruction of the union. At every crisis in our affairs we have encountered the secret or open hostility of England, and the tone of her press has been always cynical, sneering and contemptuous.

"But there will be no war. Like all ruffians and bullies, England is a coward and poltroon. When it comes to a show-down she never fights her equals; she kicks women and children; she bullies Turkey, Egypt, Hindostan, South Sea Islanders and African tribes, and tyrannizes over the weak and feeble, but when Grant notified her that she must pay for the depredations her pirates committed on our commerce in the rebellion or take the consequences, she accepted the Geneva award and sent her check for $15,000,000 in full settlement of our claim.

"We shall have an interval of bluster and startling rumors, sensational gossip in the newspapers, stilted and frigid correspondence between Sir Julian and Sir Thomas and Lord Salisbury and Secretary Olney; the commissioners will sail for Venezuela in a ship of war, take volumes of testimony at Caracas about the disputed boundary; return to Washington, hear arguments and deliberations over their report; meanwhile the high contracting parties will exchange assurances of distinguished consideration and no effort will be spared to keep the issue alive until November, 1896. The condition is similar to that which existed in 1864 over the Oregon boundary, when mutual concessions averted the armed conflict that seemed inevitable."

Growth of Southern Industry.

From The New York Press.

The southern newspapers note, with expressions of exultation, that manufacturing industry in the south made no little advance last year, in spite of the depression of the business of the country. For example, not only was the output of coal and iron larger than in any preceding year, but one million new cotton spindles were started, with a promise that the number will be largely increased during the present year. The south has begun in earnest to do a share of the work of supplying the demand of the nation for manufactures, by engaging in those industries of which it can furnish in abundance the raw material.

No true American can fail to regard the movement with satisfaction. It offers demonstration that the southern people are abandoning the ancient theory, tenaciously held, that the way to prosperity for them lay in producing raw material for other communities to manufacture. The cotton planter of forty years ago considered that the requirements of sound economy were fully met if he could have his fiber spun in Lancashire, with the privilege of buying it back again without the interposition of a tariff duty. He knows now that when the cotton mill stands close by the plantation he can sell his product to better advantage and purchase his supplies at smaller cost. It is clear enough to the most perverse and hardened free trader that the south is richer, if the Alabama iron furnace uses Alabama ore than if the ore be sent far to the north to return in the shape of plowshares or hardware. Whenever the factory and the field are together in the same neighborhood lost motion is avoided, and lost motion, representing an unnecessary expenditure of time and energy, stands for lost money.

The south has only started upon its career as a manufacturing community. The people, having had a taste of the benefit of industrial diversification, will surely proceed further to multiply their industries and to utilize material resources which remain almost unexplored. For the promotion of this purpose one of the first things they should do is to infuse a little of the industrial spirit into their politics. They ought to realize that politics and business are in many particulars one and the same thing.

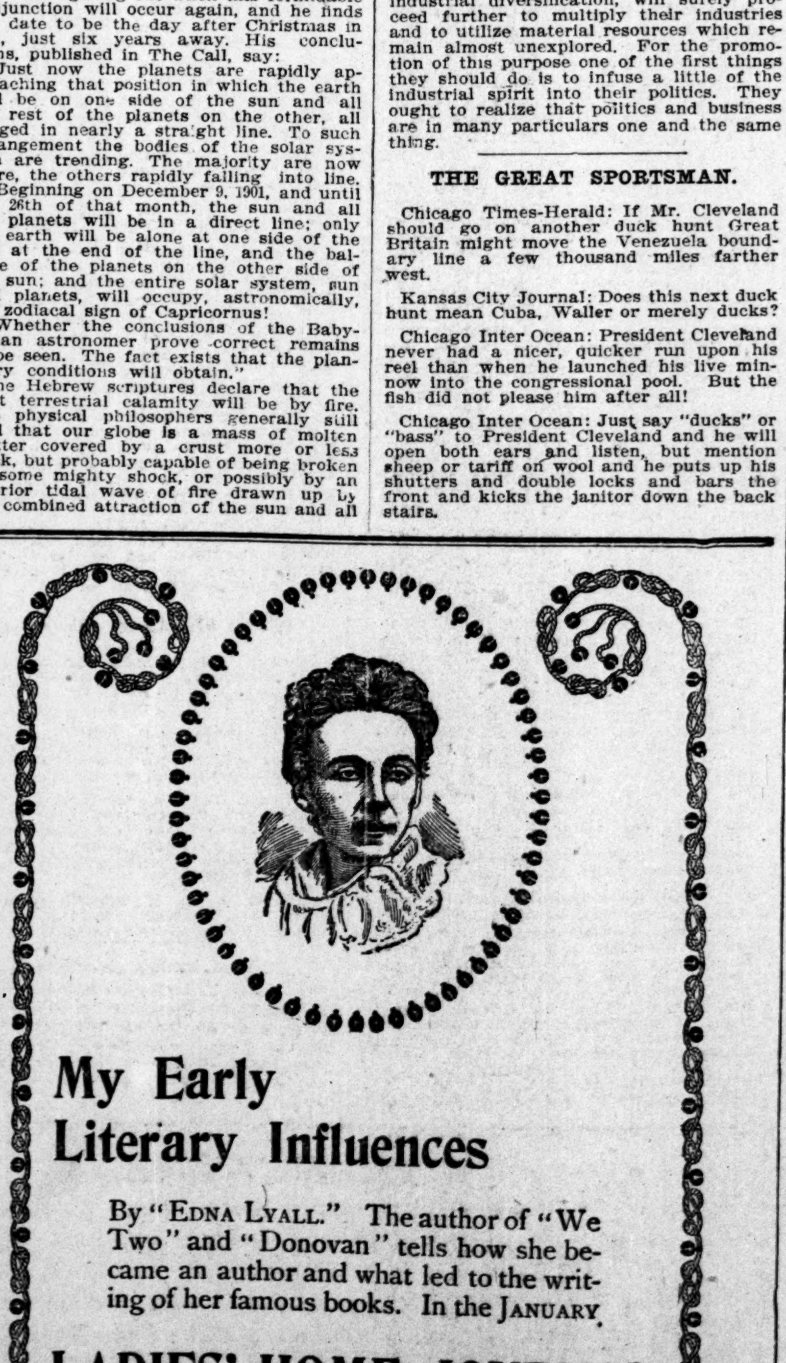
THE GREAT SPORTSMAN.

Chicago Times-Herald: If Mr. Cleveland should go on another duck hunt Great Britain might move the Venezuela boundary line a few thousand miles farther west.

Kansas City Journal: Does this next duck hunt mean Cuba, Waller or merely ducks?

Chicago Inter Ocean: President Cleveland never had a nicer, quicker run upon his reel than when he launched his live minnow into the congressional pool. But the fish did not please him after all!

Chicago Inter Ocean: Just say "ducks" or "bass" to President Cleveland and he will open both ears and listen, but mention sheep or tariff on wool and he puts up his shutters and double locks and bars the front and kicks the janitor down the back stairs.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*11	Richmond	9 30 pm	18	Toccoa	4 35 pm
*8	Chattanooga	6 40 am	*13	Chattanooga	5 10 am
*10	Chattanooga	12 10 pm	*9	Chattanooga	4 30 pm
*14	Chattanooga	10 40 pm	*7	Chattanooga	11 15 pm
*38	Gr'nville, Miss.	11 40 am	*35	Birmingham	6 00 am
26	Birmingham	10 00pm	*37	Gr'nvile, Miss.	4 10 pm
*26	Tallapoosa	8 20 am	*25	Tallapoosa	5 15 pm
*13	Brun-Jackvile	5 00 am	*8	Brun-Jackvile	8 00 am
*7	Brun-Jackvile	7 45 pm	*14	Brun-Jackville	10 50 pm
*9	Jacksonville	11 45 am	*10	Macon	4 10 pm
*19	Fort Valley	10 30 am	*20	Fort Valley	4 35 pm
16	Chattanooga	3 55 pm	15	Chattanooga	8 30 am
13	Tampa	5 00 am	14	Tampa	10 50 pm

Central of Georgia Railway Co.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—		No.	DEPART TO—	
101	Hapeville	6 30 am	100	Hapeville	5 30 am
*3	Savannah	7 45 am	102	Hapeville	6 40 am
103	Hapeville	7 55 am	*2	Savannah	7 30 am
*11	Macon	9 30 am	104	Hapeville	8 30 am
105	Hapeville	9 45 am	106	Hapeville	10 20 am
*13	Macon	10 00 am	108	Hapeville	12 15 pm
107	Hapeville	11 30 am	110	Hapeville	2 45 pm
109	Hapeville	2 00 pm	112	Hapeville	4 20 pm
111	Hapeville	4 00 pm	*14	Albany	5 00 pm
113	Hapeville	6 05 pm	114	Hapeville	6 10 pm
115	Hapeville	7 20 pm	*4	Savannah	7 50 pm
*1	Savannah	8 05 pm	12	Macon	11 20 pm
‡117	Hapeville	10 40 am	‡116	Hapeville	9 00 am
‡119	Hapeville	2 45 pm	‡118	Hapeville	12 50 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—		No.	DEPART TO—	
17	Palmetto	6 05 am	35	Montgomery	5 35 am
14	Manchester	8 20 am	11	Manchester	7 15 am
40	Montgomery	9 55 am	13	Manchester	8 35 pm
16	Manchester	10 30 pm	15	Palmetto	11 50 am
*38	Montgomery	11 40 am	17	Manchester	2 30 pm
18	Palmetto	2 20 pm	*39	Montgomery	4 00 pm
20	Manchester	3 45 pm	*37	Selma	[illegible]
*34	Selma	6 15 pm	19	Palmetto	6 15 am
*36	Selma	11 05 pm	*33	Selma	11 25 pm
‡42	Montgomery	10 30 am	‡27	Manchester	1 00 pm
‡26	Manchester	3 35 pm			

Western and Atlantic.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—		No.	DEPART TO—	
*3	Nashville	7 00 am	*2	Nashville	8 05 am
73	Rome	8 30 am	94	Louisville	3 00 pm
*15	Louisville	11 45 am	72	Rome	4 45 pm
*1	Nashville	7 30 pm	*4	Nashville	8 20 pm

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—		No.	DEPART TO—	
*3	Augusta	5 00 am	*2	Augusta	7 15 am
9	Covington	7 45 am	18	Athens	5 00 pm
17	Athens	10 15 pm	*28	Augusta	4 05 pm
*27	Augusta	12 15 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
*1	Augusta	5 10 pm	*4	Augusta	10 45 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.
(GEORGIA, CAROLINA & NORTHERN DIVISION.)

No.	ARRIVE FROM—		No.	DEPART TO—	
*41	Norfolk	5 20 am	*34	Charleston	7 15 am
43	Elberton	8 45 am	*402	Washington	12 00 m
*403	Washington	4 00 pm	36	Elberton	5 00pm
*45	Charleston	6 45 pm	*38	Norfolk	7 45 pm

Georgia Midland and Gulf.
(VIA CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RY. CO. TO GRIFFIN.)

ARRIVE FROM—		DEPART TO—	
Columbus	10 00 am	Columbus	7 30 am
Columbus	8 05 pm	Columbus	5 00 pm

Middle Georgia and Atlantic.

ARRIVE FROM—		DEPART TO—	
Milledgeville	10 15 am	Milledgeville	7 15 am
Milledgeville	6 10 pm	Milledgeville	5 00 pm

*Daily. ‡Sunday only. Others daily except Sunday.

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ALABAMA'S EXHIBIT

The Birmingham Commercial Club Will Preserve It.

A MOVEMENT TO THAT END

Report on the Work of the Mines. Ready Sale for the Coal—An Important Railroad Rumor.

Birmingham, Ala., January 5.—(Special.) The Birmingham Commercial Club will try to preserve the exhibits which stood in the Alabama building at the Atlanta exposition. The matter was brought up for discussion at the last meeting of the club and a committee is now on the matter. A number of the owners of the exhibits have donated them to the Commercial Club and all that is necessary is the funds required to transport them to Birmingham and a house to store them in after they have been brought back.

The Commercial Club is well satisfied over the showing the Birmingham district made at the exposition, and there is no little comment to be heard over Atlanta's generous dealings throughout the great show. The Daily News, Birmingham's most influential paper and one of the leading papers in the state, paid the city of Atlanta a big compliment a day or two ago. An editorial in The News of a few days ago ends up as follows:

"The exposition company realized from gate receipts $364,072.95, and from concessions $115,654.32. These are phenomenal figures and but emphasize the magnitude of the great enterprise which Atlanta carried through so successfully."

Output of the Mines.

State Mine Inspector James D. Hillhouse will begin in a few days now to make out his annual report of the outputs of the coal and ore mines and coke ovens. The production of coal during the year 1894 amounted to 4,361,312 tons and of coke 924,002 tons. The report for the year 1895 will show that more than 6,000,000 tons of coal was mined and the coke production will go over 1,000,000 tons. The output of 1893 was 5,270,042 tons of coal, and coke 1,063,902 tons. There have been several new mines opened during the year 1895 and though the number of miners has not increased very much, those who earn their living by the sweat of their brow beneath the ground got more work and did harder work in 1895 than they did the year before. During the last four months of the year the outputs at the various mines in the Birmingham district have been enormous. At no place did work run slack. The outputs at the various ore mines will have been immense when the report has been fixed up. The furnaces have been in blast for several months and have been working with increased outputs themselves. The many ore mines have been pushed to their utmost capacities that adequate supply might be furnished to keep the furnaces in blast. Although the year 1896 is just beginning, it is thought that the year will be by far better than it was last. Alabama coals are finding ready sale in the south and especially around New Orleans. The Pennsylvania coals which, up to six months ago, had all the sway in the Louisiana territory, bringing the product down in barges along the rivers, have been frozen out some.

The rumor that the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham road is connected in the purchase of the Macon and Birmingham road seems to have quite extensive circulation in Birmingham. It is said that the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham road is anxious to get an outlet to the east and by building the gap which remains the road will get a line to the coast. The Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham road is owned by parties living in Boston, and this, coupled with the fact that the Birmingham and Macon road was bought by Boston people, makes it possible that there is something in the rumor.

Huntsville Invites Immigrants.

Huntsville, Ala., January 5.—(Special.)—N. F. Thompson, secretary of the Commercial Club of Birmingham, addressed the business men here last night on the subject of immigration south and the marvelous advantages of this city for having a population of fifty thousand people in five years.

A mass meeting will be held at an early date to take up the work. Huntsville wants railroad connection direct to Chicago.

Will Take a Hand.

Birmingham, Ala., January 5.—(Special.) The district assembly of the Knights of Labor composed of miners of the district held a big meeting here yesterday. The assembly decided to take a hand in politics hereafter and at the meeting indorsed John Lamont, president of the assembly, for the legislature. An active part will be taken hereafter by the miners in all public questions and especially politics. A committee was appointed for the purpose of consulting with the large corporations at any time when such has to be done. The committee appointed will consult with corporations when new contracts with the miners are to be made or when reductions are contemplated. The meeting has some significance, inasmuch as it is the first time the miners have declared a purpose to take a hand in politics as an organization.

Fire at Gadsden.

Gadsden, Ala., January 5.—(Special.)—Yesterday at noon fire was discovered in the upper portion of the handsome residence of E. H. Ervine, on Sixth street. The fire department responded promptly, but on account of a high wind the flames were difficult to control. The building was only partially destroyed with a loss of $500; insurance, $1,000. The furniture, on which there was no insurance, was badly damaged by water. The blaze originated from a coal that fell from the grate in the family room while the members were at dinner.

CLARK'S CANDIDACY.

Formal Announcement as Candidate for the Gubernatorial Nomination.

Montgomery, Ala., January 5.—(Special.) Hon. Richard H. Clark, of Mobile, the present congressman from the first Alabama district, formally announces in The Mobile Register this morning his candidacy for the democratic nomination for governor of Alabama. The announcement will not come as a surprise to the readers of The Constitution's Alabama news columns. Following are extracts from Mr. Clark's card:

"To the Democrats of Alabama—I am a candidate for your nomination to be governor of Alabama. It has been for some time known that I have had under consideration the question whether my name should be presented to you, but I have not for one moment been held back by my candidacy for a senatorial place. I believe that, when the occasion demands it, personal preferences and ambitions must be subordinated to duty, and that if I should fail to recognize that obligation I should not deserve public confidence or favor.

"I feel that there should be some one in the field who represents what I believe to be the strong and ever-increasing conviction of a majority of the democrats of our state, that the administration of Mr. Cleveland has stood strong and brave for the great foundation principles of our party; that it has been honest, wise and able.

"It is certainly to be desired that we shall be in harmony with the great body of the democrats of the country.

"I most earnestly desire harmony in the party in Alabama, but that is only to be had by a ready and cheerful acquiescence in the declared principles and policy of a majority of the democrats of Alabama, and it is to obtain that expression I take the field.

"I shall make as vigorous a campaign as other duties will permit of, but it will be conducted on my part in a spirit and manner to wound no man, to give none personal grievance, while I shall maintain to the utmost of my strength and ability principles which I regard as eternally right and a policy which I believe to be fundamentally wise."

A Pants Factory.

Messrs. Steiner & Lobman, wholesale dry goods merchants here, have concluded arrangements to establish here next month a pants manufacturing concern on a rather extensive scale. Several hundred hands will be employed, it is stated.

Elba Is Dry.

An Elba, Ala., special says:

"For the first time in the history of this beautiful and historic little city, no whisky is being sold. And to the oldest settlers, even those who do not imbibe the fluid, something seems peculiar and odd. The fact that no whisky is being sold here now is due to the efforts of some who oppose its sale in getting up a petition signed by a majority of the citizens in this precinct. It is not known yet whether or not the saloon men will make any effort to secure license for another year."

MRS. WILLIAMS'S ADDRESS.

To the Students of the Tuskegee Industrial School.

Montgomery, Ala., January 5.—(Special.)—A Tuskegee, Ala., special says Mrs. Loren Williams, wife of a prominent Chicago lawyer, in an address to the students of the colored state industrial college here today, said:

"In the north the negro is crowded out of everything. The trades unions forbid his learning or working at any trade. They are not allowed to be street car drivers, carpenters, brick masons, founders, machinists nor waiters in hotels. In the south white and colored neighbors work side by side in all the shops and fields and the white man making no effort to hinder the negro from making an honest living and acquiring property if he will. Soon the time will come when the southern negroes will protest against the unfair treatment of their brethren in the north."

A PREMATURE EXPLOSION.

Young Man Dies of Injuries Received While Celebrating Christmas.

Anniston, Ala., January 5.—(Special.)—Edward Blackman, a young man sixteen years of age, died at his home in Gravella, Conecuh county, from injuries received by a premature explosion one night during the latter part of the holidays. He had bored a hole in a tree and filled it with powder for the purpose of firing a last Christmas gun, when it ignited in some way and exploded, wounding him frightfully. Two or three others who were standing near were slightly injured.

Hudson Out on Bail.

Wiley Hudson, colored, chairman of the Calhoun county republican executive committee and a director in the Afro-Alabama Cotton Mill Company, charged with assaulting with intent to murder Albert Truitt, a well known negro driver for the Southern Express Company, on December 24th, has waived preliminary trial and will await grand jury action. His bond was reduced from $2,000 to $400. This he has succeeded in making and is at liberty.

Truitt is able to be out and will soon be fully recovered from the lathing hatchet blows on his head which constituted his injuries. The row occurred at Hudson's house, where Truitt claims he had gone, in response to a call, for an express package, but Hudson charges that he was there on an improper mission.

Accident to a Hunter.

While Messrs. John Moffett and Will Prindle, of this city, were out bird hunting a day or two since, a very painful accident happened to the former and he had a narrow escape from death. They were almost on some birds and Mr. Moffet had his gun under his right arm with both hammers cocked. By some means one hammer caught against something and the barrel was discharged. The concussion threw the gun backward and just as the butt reached the ground the other barrel was discharged, the shot inflicting fearful flesh wounds on Mr. Moffett's arm and narrowly mission his head. He is getting along very well and it is believed that no permanent disability will result from his injuries.

A New Industry.

Machinery for bending wood for wheel felloes and for the manufacture of ax and pick handles, spokes, etc., is being placed in position and will be put in operation in a few days. The capacity to start with is fifty dozen handles and seventy-five sets of wheel felloes, and will give employment to several men.

Has Taken an Appeal.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has given notice of an appeal to the supreme court from the recent decision of Judge Lapsley, of the Anniston city court, which was against it in its injunction suit with the Southern, involving the ownership and use of certain rights of way in the western portion of the city.

Federal Officers Fight.

United States Deputy Collector John R. Caldwell, who was slightly battered up in a fracas with Deputy Marshal John W. Barker Tuesday evening, is still confined to his bed by his injuries, although they are not necessarily dangerous. Barker is under bond for his appearance when wanted by the city authorities.

Girl Burned to Death.

A five-year-old negro girl was burned to death yesterday afternoon at [illegible]enifer, ten miles south of here. She had been left alone in the house and it seems was playing with the fire, when her clothing caught.

Election at Fruithurst.

Fruithurst, Cleburne county's young but flourishing and recently incorporated city, has elected the following municipal officers: Captain L. D. Phillips, mayor; Messrs. L. A. Larson, C. O. Nelson, M. Johnson, F. W. Fisher and J. W. Phillips, council.

Has Good Connections.

Irvine S. Brewer, the young man whose arrest was caused in Atlanta Wednesday night by ticket validation officials, and who was afterwards voluntarily released and thereby exonerated, is a son of Major and Mrs. S. B. Brewer, of this city, and is prominently connected here, both by kinship and friendship.

An eight-year-old son of Chief of Police J. M. Prather died last night and will be buried tomorrow afternoon.

Saw Mill Men Want Rains.

The condition of the timber market in and about Mobile and Pensacola remains unsettled. The recently expected swell in the south Alabama rivers was not sufficient to float down as many rafts as was expected and the mill men were somewhat disappointed.

Enough for 50,000 [illegible]ags.

A Florence, Ala., special says:

"Marshal O'Rear and Revenue Agent Cole, of Atlanta, raided an illicit distillery on Cypress creek, in this county, yesterday and captured two men—Jim Reynolds and Tom Reynolds. The still was the largest ever captured in this section and was doing a flourishing business. Two thousand five hundred gallons of liquor were destroyed by the officers.

Good for Mobile and Thomasville.

A reduction in freight rates has been announced by the Louisville and Nashville railroad on sugar, molasses and coffee from Mobile to Thomasville, Ga. The reductions made have been as follows: On sugar, from 35 cents per hundred to 28 cents; on molasses, from 43 cents per hundred to 28 cents; on coffee, from 40 cents per hundred to 36 cents. These reductions have been obtained through the efforts of the Mobile Freight and Transportation Bureau.

JEALOUSY THE CAUSE.

Allen Shultz Shot and Instantly Killed His Wife.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 5.—(Special.) Allen Shultz, a white man living in the country near Cleveland, Tenn., late this afternoon shot and killed his wife through insane jealousy. The couple had quarreled several times about the attentions of a neighbor, which Shultz fancied had become unduly intimate. Today, it is said, Shultz saw the two together, and mad with rage, he went home, and loading his pistol, waited for his wife. When she came home he deliberately shot her twice, killing her instantly. A posse of officers is in pursuit with prospects of overtaking the murderer. Owing to the lateness of the hour and the remoteness of the scene from a telegraph office no further details could be got at this late hour.

DALTON CONVICTED

The Providence Man Goes Up as a Murder Accomplice.

HE WAS ARRESTED IN ATLANTA

The News of His Trial and Conviction Received by the Atlanta Police Without Surprise.

Martin Dalton, who was arrested in Atlanta last Monday, has been convicted of murder in Providence, R. I., or rather has been convicted as an accomplice in that crime. He and others are accused of murdering a prominent citizen of Providence about three years ago, robbery being the motive.

Dalton figured in the sensational John S. Smith disappearance case in Atlanta. Smith disappeared about the time Dalton was spotted in Atlanta, and by the actions of the Providence man many believed that he had something to do with the mysterious departure of Smith.

Dalton was said to be a bad man, and when arrested declined to deny knowing anything of Smith. He made a hard fight against being taken back to Providence fearing the courts there, and it is believed that he attempted to make the impression that he was responsible for Smith's disappearance in order that the Atlanta courts might take charge of him and prevent his removal to Providence.

While in and around Atlanta Dalton figured in several police sensations and got the name of being a very desperate man. He was accused of associating with Harry Raymond, "Billy, the Red Hand," and many other celebrities who made Atlanta their home about that time. Efforts were made to find something damaging against Dalton here, but he covered his tracks smoothly, frustrating the plans of the local detectives to trap him.

Dalton's real identity was not known for some time, and he remained here quite a while before it became known that he was wanted in Providence for murder. He was betrayed by a false friend, and was finally trapped and arrested by officers. A short time afterward a Providence officer came and took him back to that city. He was jailed and not given trial until last week.

Dalton was placed on trial in Providence as an accomplice in the murder of Anthony S. Haswell, one of the most prominent citizen of that place. Haswell was enticed from his home and when in an out of the way place in the woods was cruelly murdered or struck the blows which resulted in his death. He was brutally attacked by two or three men and robbed of a large sum of money.

Haswell lived long enough to tell who enticed him from home, and he said that Dalton was the man. It seems that Dalton and others arranged some scheme to get Haswell to draw a large sum of money for the purpose of making a land purchase. While being shown the property he was enticed to a dark place and attacked, the robbers and murderers leaving him near death, believing that life was extinct.

Dalton's trial occupied several days of last week in the Providence court. The evidence against him appeared to be conclusive, and when the case was finally given to the jury a verdict of guilty was unanimously reached. He was adjudged guilty as an accomplice.

Dalton's attorneys gave notice that they would ask for a new trial and the case has not yet been finally settled.

The news of the conviction of Dalton was told the Atlanta police last night and they expressed no surprise. The local officers believe that Dalton is one of the worst men ever captured here, and from their experience with him they believe Dalton capable of committing any crime.

SHACK LIFE ON PUGET SOUND.

A Man with Hammer and Nails Soon Puts Up a Habitation.

From The New York Sun.

The Arab has his tent, the Kaffir his kraal and the red man his wigwam, but no one of these primitive habitations is more distinctive and characteristic of the surrounding conditions of life than the "shack" of the laborer in the Puget sound region. This lucky unmarried laboring man of the northwest has no implacable boarding master to satisfy weekly. He pays no rent for furnished room. His married mate does not anticipate with fear and trembling the monthly visit of the landlord, who wants a large per centage of his earnings down on the nail. No! He lives in his own shack, and rent, that bugbear of the poor in eastern cities, is unknown to him.

Puget sound has a shore line of 1,760 miles, and is densely wooded to the very edge of the water with the finest timber remaining on the North American continent. At intervals of a few miles along this vast boundary are sawmills, gradually gnawing their way into the primeval forest; and the broad waters of the sound are constantly covered with immense booms or rafts of great sawlogs being towed from the logging camps to the mills, or ships bearing away to all parts of the globe the manufactured product.

Is it any wonder, the above state of things existing and the price of sawed lumber being only $7 per thousand feet, and sometimes less, with slabs to be had for the taking, that the laborer who finds it desirable to build him one of those temporary residences called shacks finds the lumber involved in the composition no great impediment to the fulfillment of his wishes? If he cannot find it adrift or strewn along the shore by the tide, a day's work will supply the cash necessary for its purchase. Then, with a hammer and a pound or so of nails, the shack goes merrily up, and at nightfall the builder is no longer a homeless man.

Again, in all the northwestern cities, more lands is "platted" than will be built upon for fifty or 100 years to come (Seattle, for instance, incorporates slightly less area than Chicago), and the bare places, which, it must be acknowledged, are usually the least desirable, from a residential point of view, are utilized by the shack builder; for such a thing as ground rent is unknown except on business streets. Then, again, there is the water in the bays, full of building possibilities, with the best of foundations eligible, with no more trouble than the rolling together and fastening of a few of the great logs which lie unclaimed in prodigal variety along the beach. Enough unclaimed and rejected timber lies cast up on the shores of Puget sound to build shacks for the whole army of unemployed.

The bustling city of Tacoma on Commencement bay contains rather more than the usual proportion of shack dwellers, and they have become a common phase of the life of that city. Most of the shacks here are occupied by mill laborers—Tacoma being a large lumber shipping point—while unmarried workingmen generally do not disdain to live in them, and thus save board and lodging—frequently (more is the pity), to squander the amount in some other way.

Often the shacks are unsightly to the eye, and rude and primitive in the highest degree, but more frequently they are picturesque and form an attractive feature in the landscape. Occasionally one is seen that is an ideal residence. The writer has come across several in Old Town (North Tacoma) that are charming to look at, and as convenient and comfortable to inhabit as much more pretentious abodes. One in particular, has a latticed porch [illegible] with honeysuckles, and a rose-sprinkled door yard that is a very jungle of sweetness.

The tideflats at the head of Commencement bay are a favored site of the shack dweller, and an autumn stroll over the quaint wooden foot bridge spanning the waters from the precipitous cityside to the flats opposite, which stretch to the Puyallup Indian reservation, is interesting and fully reveals this curious aspect of Pacific coast existence. The bridge itself is a novel structure, being built on huge floating sawlogs. It is hardly wide enough for two to walk, and has a section in the middle that can be separated from the rest and floated back out of the way to allow the passage of incoming and outgoing craft. A notice is prominently posted on the entrance which reads: "No fishing is allowed," but the order seems to be more honored in the breach than in the observance, for every plank usually swarms with youthful piscatorial enthusiasts, who catch the unwary tomcod (myriads of which inhabit the water) by the hundred. These little fish—they weigh only three or four ounces each—are not to be despised from a gastronomic point of view; crisply fried they are as delicate and toothsome a morsel as one would wish to put between his teeth.

After crossing the bridge the wayfarer will ascend a few wooden steps and continue on a board path laid on piles five or six feet long. If it be high tide, the clear water will surge and murmur beneath you; if it is low water, the bare brown bottom will be exposed to view, tufted here and there with black fragrance and saline flavor that will make the chest swell and the lungs inhale deeply and delightedly.

A little further on is a mammoth saw mill and near it the walk begins to skirt a canal, or rather lagoon, that is, a narrow arm of the bay penetrating deep into the land. Some one with a poetic soul has aptly baptized this place "Little Venice," and here shack habitations begin. Along this lagoon are some of the queerest looking, most bizarre and picturesque dwellings imaginable. There are one-story shacks, built on massive log rafts, and moored to the bank with huge rusty iron cables. Some are more pretentious and instead of a raft they use great substantial square scows to build on and occasionally the houses are painted with an eye to effect that would paralyze Turner or make him sunset-green with envy. One of them is tinted with a combination of dazzling orange and brilliant pink that gives as tropical a tone to the landscape as if it were in Ceylon. On the other hand, the majority of the shacks are guiltless of pigment of any kind, and the soft somber grays of the faded and weatherbeaten frames are delightful and restful to the eye.

Most of these shacks have only one room, but some are more commodious and contain several. In this case the proprietor is a family man, a fact that can be readily verified by a glimpse of the inevitable and betraying clothes line and the swarm of children.

The life that many of these shack proprietors lead is a peculiarly independent and happy one and entirely satisfying to the unambitious man. One shack that I visited belonged to a longshoreman, that is, he works at loading and unloading the ships that come into the port of Tacoma. He was a type of his class, a brawny, good-humored giant who had hailed originally from Boston. Being one of those who go down to the sea in ships, he had sailed about the globe until cast ashore at Tacoma, where he clung like a limpet to a rock. He could earn from $15 to $30 a week if he worked hard, and did so when he felt like it or found it necessary. But a certain largeness of nature born in him made it simply impossible that he should ever arrive at his shack on payday with any of the money he had earned during the week in his pocket. In fact, he did well if he saved enough to buy a beefsteak, for the Tacoma beer is good and the Tacoma beershops frequent. That he spends his money promptly, however, makes no real difference to him, from his point of view, for his "ways and manners" are well known to to the retail merchants, and his credit is good. One of the first things he does when he fingers his check is to settle outstanding bills. Also, he explains, his needs are few. He can get fish and clams free of charge at his doorway and fuel is abundant and costs nothing and he pays no rent.

Arctic Berries.

From Outing.

In spite of latitude and arctic current, Labrador is the home of much that is delicious in the berry world. Even the outlying islands furnish the curlew berry and bake apple in profusion; and upon the mainland in the proper month, September, a veritable feast awaits one. Three varieties of blueberries, huckleberries, wild red currants, having a pungent aromatic flavor, unequaled by the cultivated varieties; marsh berries, raspberries, tiny white capillaire tea berries, with a flavor like some rare perfume and having just a faint suggestion of wintergreen; squash berries, pear berries and curlew berries, the latter not so grateful as the others, but a prime favorite with the Eskimos who prefer it to almost any other, and lastly the typical Labrador fruit, which, excepting a few scattering plants in Canada and Newfoundland, is found, I believe, nowhere outside the peninsula—the gorgeous bake apple.

These cover the entire coast from the St. Lawrence to Ungava. Their beautiful geranium-like leaves struggle with the reindeer moss upon the islands, carpet alike the low valleys and the highest hilltops and even peep from banks from everlasting snow. Only one berry grows upon each plant, but this one makes a most delicious mouthful. It is the size and form of a large dewberry, but the color is a bright crimson when half ripe and a golden yellow when matured. Its taste is sweetly acid, it is exceedingly juicy and so delicate that it might be thought impossible to preserve it. Yet the natives do preserve it with all its freshness and original flavor throughout the entire winter merely by covering it with fresh water and heading it up tightly in casks or barrels.

TENNESSEE'S TAX.

A Shrinkage in Values as Compared with Last Year.

Nashville, Tenn., January 5.—(Special.)—A recapitulation of the tax aggregate for the state completed shows yesterday that there was a shrinkage in values of real estate and personal property in the state last year as compared with the previous year of $3,720,584. The shrinkage in personal property was $1,062,664 and realty $2,657,920. Values in east Tennessee decreased $3,748,334; and in west Tennessee decreased $2,197,705, but in middle Tennessee increased $2,185,455. The total valuation of all property is $316,061,613.

Laid to Rest in Westview.

The funeral of Mrs. Belle McConnice occurred yesterday from the residence, No. 32 Queen street, West End. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Strickland, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, and were largely attended. The interment was at Westview cemetery.

They Want the Belle.

Cornelia, Ga., January 5.—(Special.)—The citizens of our town and neighboring towns are very much dissatisfied with the new schedule of the Southern railway, stopping the accommodation train known as "The Belle" at Lula, and a great effort will be made by our town and all this section to have them run to Cornelia.

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

THE POLICE CHANGE

The Force May Be Reorganized Tonight at Midnight.

EIGHT HOUR SYSTEM AGAIN

The Exposition Force May Be Transferred to the City, Causing the Readoption of the Old Hours.

The police force may be changed back to the eight hour system at 12 o'clock tonight. The exposition force with few exceptions may be transferred to the city and the old work hours resumed on that account.

When Mayor King ordered the exposition police and fire department forces to remain at the grounds it was until the meeting of the council today. Action may be taken in the matter that will result in the discontinuance of the exposition force of police.

It is said that the conditions at the grounds have already so changed that it is not necessary to maintain a large police force there and the men may be transferred, leaving eight or ten officers at the grounds as guards. That means a complete reorganization of the police force in the city and the dismissal of many men who were employed to work during the exposition.

If the change is made the officers will resume the hours of work in vogue before the exposition. The force will be divided in three watches of eight hours each and the officers in charge will be the same as before.

Captain Manly, the senior captain, will have charge of the day watch; Captain Henry Jennings, who has commanded the exposition force, will resume his duties as captain of the evening watch, and Captain Joiner, who has been in Captain Jennings's place, will again assume control of the morning watch—the one that goes on duty at midnight.

Captain Manly has been assisting Chief Connolly in the exposition rush. Captain Jesse Jordan directed the morning watch in place of Captain Joiner. Captain Jordan will resume his place in the patrolmen's ranks. Sergeants Moss, Ball, Thompson, Slaughter, Brenning and White will work as before the exposition.

The detective department will be thinned out. Several extra men now at work will be dropped from the rolls because they were only employed to work during the exposition. The new force will consist of a chief and nine men.

The vacancy in the detective department caused by the retirement of Ed Cason will be filled by Jeff Tysor, one of the most efficient and conscientious workers of the police department. He was for several years a call officer and when the Bass murder case demanded investigation he was selected to work on the case.

During the exposition Mr. Tysor has done splendid detective work and he will make a valuable addition to the detective department. He is a careful worker and has shown detective ability.

The police force will welcome a change to the old eight hour system. The members have been working twelve hours daily since the exposition opened and the work has been laborious. The great crowds and the presence of many crooks and thieves made it incumbent on the officers to work with a greater zeal and interest than in ordinary times.

Many burglaries and thefts have occurred, but on the whole the police and detective departments have done good work.

The Soil in Cemeteries.

From The New York Tribune.

In a paper read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh by Dr. J. B. Young, the results are given of various experiments made by him on the chemical and bacteriological condition of soils, with special reference to the soil of graveyards. Samples of soil for bacteriological examination were taken, with all due precautions, from graves which were being opened for burial, and the investigation was made with as little delay as possible. Enumerating the organisms thus discovered, Dr. Young concludes that the soil of graveyards contains, as a rule, more bacteria than virgin soil does, and that the bacteria are not most numerous immediately surrounding the coffins, but at some distance under the coffins there is a marked diminution observable in the number of bacteria present. In the immediate vicinity of the coffins the liquefying bacteria, known as "proteus vulgaris," were found to be especially abundant. Finally, Dr. Young points out what may be considered quite an important fact, that, so far as his experiments have been pursued, they tend to show the little, if any, effect which burials have in increasing organic matter in the upper layers of the soil, whereas they have a marked effect on the layers which contain the coffins; that is, at depths greater than four feet or thereabouts from the surface. The organic nitrogen and carbon in graveyard soil are, he remarks, by no means so great in amount as is commonly supposed, and he considers that if burial is properly conducted in suitable soil there need be no risk to the health of communities.

A Child's Death.

Little Ruth Omega Bennett, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, 209 Love street, died yesterday of paralysis. The funeral will take place at the residence this afternoon and the interment will be at Oakland cemetery.

The Injuries Killed Him.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 5.—(Special.) Henry Adams, the white brakeman injured on the Southern road yesterday at Tyner's station, died this morning and his remains was sent to his home at Rome, Ga., tonight.

Dr. James F. Alexander said to a Constitution man yesterday that his engagements had prevented him from making a written reply to a request for his views in regard to the disposition of the exposition park.

"I think," said the doctor, "that the city should buy the place and maintain it as a public park for the benefit of all the people. The auditorium and perhaps other suitable buildings should be preserved. The park should then be well equipped for conventions, chautauquas and other large assemblages. It would be a great pity to destroy a place which is so admirably adapted for a pleasure ground."

Costa Rica Buildings

At auction today at 12 o'clock at the exposition grounds. Come and buy a bargain. G. W. ADAIR.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. HENRY MONK has prolonged her stay in Atlanta to give lessons in exquisite lace making. Parties desiring to take lessons can apply by letter, care this office. dec29-14t

ROOM FOR RENT.

SUITE OF ROOMS, pleasantly located on north side, conveniently arranged for light housekeeping; no children. Address Home, Constitution. jan 5—2t

249 WHITEHALL—Elegant rooms in private family for permanent boarders; good table; modern conveniences; beautiful location; rates reasonable.

FOR RENT—Flat of three rooms, furnished complete for light housekeeping; also large room on first floor, dressing and bath room attached. 22 Church street.

Paralysis, Neuralgia, Nervous Debility, Headache, &c.,

Are directly due to diseases in the Brain or the Nervous System, and these, in turn, may cause Liver and Kidney Diseases, and, in fact, diseases in any part of the body.

PURA BLOOD
HOT SPRINGS ARKANSAS BLOOD PURIFIER
Trade Mark Registered.

Is prepared with the Famous Healing Waters of
HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS,
UNDER GRANT FROM THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,

And has effected Marvelous Cures, as thousands can testify who have received this same treatment at this celebrated Sanitarium.

SPECIALLY PREPARED AT HOT SPRINGS, ARK. BY HOT SPRINGS MEDICAL CO.

All Druggists. One Dollar.
PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT.
Send for descriptive Pamphlet.

BILLUPS & CO., SOLE AGENTS, 26 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK.

MONEY TO LOAN.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

ROSSER & CARTER negotiate loans upon improved Atlanta real estate at lowest rates and on most favorable terms. Apply direct at their office, 16½ East Alabama street.

$1,000, $2,000, $2,500, $3,500, $5,000 to lend at once upon city property at low rates. We also make a specialty of larger loans upon business property. Weyman & Connors, 825 Equitable building.

ON ALL VALUABLES, diamonds, jewelry, etc.; liberal and confidential. Henry H. Schaul, 56 Decatur street, near Pryor street.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgage loans on property in or near Atlanta. Money always on hand. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases. Rates depend on the security. Large and good loans very cheap.

T. W. BAXTER & CO. negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and choice improved Georgia farm lands at low rates of interest. No. 210 Norcross B'ding, Atlanta, Ga.

MONEY can always be had on good notes and collaterals. Checks and drafts on city and out-of-town banks cashed after regular banking hours. J. R. Tolleson, 21 and 22 second floor Inman building.

WITHOUT real estate you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office 5th floor Temple Court, Joseph N. Moody, cashier.

RILEY-GRANT Company negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 S. Broad street.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., 210 Norcross building, have from $5,000 to $50,000 to lend upon central property at 6 per cent.

MONEY ON HAND to lend at 6, 7 and 8 per cent straight on real estate in Fulton and DeKalb counties; also monthly payment loans; good notes and building and loan stock bought. W. A. Foster, No. 2 North Broad st.

MONEY TO LOAN on improved Atlanta property at low rates. No delay. W. P. Pattillo, Temple Court building. jan3 3t fri sat sun

THE ECONOMICAL BANKING CO. make loans on real estate, repayable monthly; no commission. Apply to W. A. Bates, 9 Edgewood avenue, Gould building. dec 15 1 m sun wed fri

FARM LOANS in 50 miles of Atlanta, promptly negotiated by W. P. Davis, attorney, 613 Temple Court. jan 5—tf

$1,000 TO LOAN on improved city property. H. L. McKee, Gould building.

$500 TO $50,000 TO LOAN at 6 and 7 per cent; notes discounted. 609 Gould building, Robert Schmidt.

WANTED—Money.

$500 FOR one year; security 500 acres on Isle of Wight, near Georgia coast. B., P. O. box 307. jan5-3t sun mon tues

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—10-room house, 361 Capitol avenue; prefer to sell, as house is too nice a place for renting purposes. jan1-tf

FOR SALE—I have sixty beautiful lots in East Atlanta that I will sell at a bargain. Geo. S. May, 707 Temple court. jan5 tf

FOR SALE—Beautiful acre lot in Machen, Ga.; M. G. and A. R. R. crosses near it; fronts on M. and N. R. R.; churches, schools, good water, society, etc., health unsurpassed, titles perfect. Address M. J. McCullough, Round Oak, Ga. jan 5—2t

FOR SALE—Piano.

FOR SALE—Square piano in good condition; a bargain. Call and see it. 36 Granger street. jan 4 2t

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

BIRMINGHAM (Ala.) Business college, bookkeeping, shorthand, etc., railroad fare paid. Catalogue free. dec1-tf

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

ELEVATORS CHEAP—Several second-hand passenger and freight, in good order, on hand. We will take your old in exchange for new elevator. Atlanta Elevator Works. jan5-1m

FOR SALE—Large Herring safe with 44 drawers; small Herring safe, three cabinets; three 8-foot and one 5-foot square show cases; also, street showcase. S. Maier & Co., 8 Marietta street. jan1-5t

FOR SALE OR RENT—A full line of new and second-hand fire and burglar-proof safes; all makes. Safes bought. C. L. Delbridge, 10 Trinity avenue. dec 29-4w- sun mon wed

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—Several hundred chairs for sale at a great sacrifice. Woman's building, exposition. Mrs. Sharp. jan2-6t

ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

ROOMS FOR RENT—A couple without children will rent off half a furnished house for $15, or rent front rooms, furnished or unfurnished. 23 Cooper street. jan 5-3t

ROOMS—With or Without Board.

PLEASANT ROOMS, with or without table board, in strictly private family; north side. Address M. M., Constitution office, Atlanta. jan 5—2t

FURNISHED ROOMS at Delbridge hotel, with or without board. Eugene Elder, clerk. jan3 2w

GOOD ROOMS for light housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. 62 North Forsyth street. jan1-7t

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—Three-stores. Apply T. D. Thrower, No. 90 South Forsyth street. jan2-6t

4-R. HOUSE and 40 acres in Hapeville on railroad. Fulton Colville, 219 Temple Court. dec 31-6t.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

GOLD MEDAL awarded Williams Typewriter for speed durability, visible writing, permanent alignment, prettiest work, manifolding. Few second-hand Williams for sale. Universal satisfaction! Catalogue. Edwin Hardin, southern agent, No. 15 Peachtree. dec 29 10t

FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

FOR RENT—Nine-room house, furnished, on North Boulevard. Peter F. Clarke. jan 4-3t

FOR RENT—Elegantly furnished residence at 422 Whitehall st.; call and see same and apply for terms to Thos. J. Delbridge, 10 Trinity ave. jan3 2w

MEDICAL.

LADIES!—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond brand) are the best. Safe, reliable, take no other. Send 4c., stamps, for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. All druggists. Chichester Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa. may 26-20t mon t[illegible] thu sat su.

AFTER THE CLOSE

Of the biggest Christmas trade we ever had there is still a good assortment left. If anybody has been forgotten or overlooked come right in and fix them out.

Julius R. Watts & Co.
Jewelers, 57 Whitehall.
Cash paid for old gold and silver.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—4 pipe fitters and four helpers at once. Apply 32 S. Forsyth street.

HARDWARE CLERK WANTED at once. Apply to "Hardware," drawer 4, Columbia, S. C. jan 4 3t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

KARL & BALSIGER, novelty and musical artists, are in the city and are at liberty. Address care this office.

MARRIED MAN wants literary or clerical work. Best references. Can furnish typewriter. Carson, care Constitution. jan 6 3t mon tues wed

CUTTER—A practical cutter wants situation; five years' experience; fit guaranteed. Apply Ed Bunn, Loeffler house, Nashville, Tenn. jan 4 2t sat mon

WANTED—Situation as bookkeeper, cashier or any position of responsibility by a German; best of references. Address L. J., Constitution. jan 5-3t

SITUATION WANTED as manager or salesman in a furniture house by one who understands upholstering, carpets and draperies. Address M. J. S., Constitution office. jan 4 2t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—By a young lady with experience, a position as music teacher. Best references. Address A. B. C., Eatonton, Ga. dec 31-7t.

WANTED—Salesman.

$60 TO $150 paid salesmen for cigars; experience not necessary; extra inducements to customers. Bishop & Kline, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Reliable salesman to sell salable specialty to mills, factories, etc.; side line or specialty. Address Manager, Atwater building, Cleveland, O. dec 31-7t.

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—A few special agents for the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. Liberal contracts to men who can produce business. Address, stating experience, Charles S. Ball, general agent, 408 and 409 Gould building, Atlanta, Ga. jan2-4t

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Two good carpets; also rugs. Answer only if bargain. Address P. O. box 753. jan 5-2t.

WANTED—Concessionists or hotel keepers who have furniture, chinaware or crockery ware which they want either to sell or ship to Nashville exposition should apply immediately to Model Cafe, 79 and 81 Peachtree street, or to Sulzbacher Commission Co., Nashville, Tenn. jan 4 3t

WANTED you to buy fancy Tennessee butter, fresh eggs, apples, etc., at Nichols's Produce Co.'s, No. 32 West Mitchell street. All goods delivered promptly. jan 4 2t

BOARDERS WANTED.

WANTED BOARDERS—Two nicely furnished front rooms at 46 Houston street.

WANTED—Boarders, permanent or transient; special attention given to comfort of all guests. 35 Houston, corner Ivy. jan5 3t sun mon wed

BOARDERS WANTED—Warm, comfortable rooms and choice table fare; terms reasonable; special rates to young men. 93 Auburn avenue, corner Courtland. Jan5-5t.

BOARDERS WANTED—At Delbridge hotel, corner Forsyth and Trinity ave.; reasonable rates for first-class accommodations; furnished rooms also, without board. Eugene Elder, clerk. jan3 2w

BOARDERS WANTED—Large comfortable room and first-class table fare; special rates to young men; close in and convenient to business. 93 Auburn avenue, corner Courtland. jan1-5t

WANTED—First-class board at Bonaventure, 32 and 34 Houston, near Grand opera house. dec 31-7t.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO WESTERN and southern manufacturers of cotton goods, machinery and inventions—Send catalogue and write F. L. Rockwood, Permanent American Agent, Apartado No. 381, Bogota, Colombia, S. A. oct20-tf-eod

WANTED—To buy an interest or the whole of an established business in or near Atlanta; give amount of capital required and location. B. M. S., this office. jan 4 2t

DO YOU WANT the best thing on earth for making money? You can get it now. The scenic railway at the exposition will be sold at once. It can be operated where it is or moved to another location. Call on or address P. F. Smith, agent, Norcross building, or at the scenic railway office. dec28-9t

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR SALE—8-room house, north side, renting for $25 per month; cheap, $2,750. J. C. Hendrix & Co. dec1 2t

FOR RENT—12-room house, all modern conveniences, furnished or unfurnished; suitable for any purpose. 215 Auburn avenue. jan 4 2t

FOR RENT—A nice 6-room cottage, 5 acres of tillable land, besides a nice grove; in two miles of union depot, on north side; good transportation; price $15. 9 East Alabama street. jan 4 tf

FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 50 North Broad street, corner Walton.

12-r. h., 48 Church; Jan. 1st	$40 00
12-r. h., Ormwood park; elegant	50 00
10-r. h., 660 S. Pryor	25 00
10-r. h., 78 Marietta; Jan. 1st	50 00
8-r. h., 243 Capitol ave.; furnished	50 00
7-r. h., 195 Forest ave., Jan. 1st	25 00
5-r. h., 243 Haynes	15 00
6-r. h., 164 E. Georgia ave., Jan. 1st	25 00
6-r. h., 316 Crew	15 00
5-r. h., 76 Walton, furnished, Jan. 1st	50 00
5-r. h., 118 Powers	15 00
7-r. h., Edgewood, Ga., and Moreland avenue	25 00
9-r. h., 240 Courtland, partly furnished	75 00
9-r. h., 425 Piedmont	40 00
11-r. h., 46 Church	35 00
11-r. h., 103 Walton	30 00
8-r. h., 125 Auburn	35 00

We move all parties renting from us absolutely free.

Cotton States and International Exposition

GOLD MEDAL

—AWARDED TO—

J. P. Stevens & Bro.

Jewelers and Engravers, Wedding Stationery.

47 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA.

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fraud!!!

many dealers practice this on you—look out—don't permit this imposition. when you ask for,

canadian club
old oscar pepper
four aces

be sure to see that the bartender don't sell you inferior whiskey from

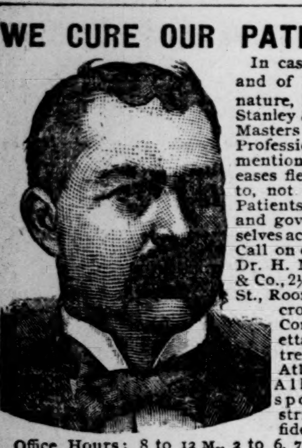
re-filled bottles.

bluthenthal & bickart "b.&b."

fine whiskeys.
marietta and forsyth sts.
hello! no. 378.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

WE CURE OUR PATIENTS.



In cases private and of a delicate nature, Dr. H. N. Stanley & Co., are Masters of their Profession; don't mention all diseases flesh is heir to, not necessary. Patients can judge and govern themselves accordingly. Call on or address Dr. H. N. Stanley & Co., 2½ Marietta St., Room 209 Norcross Buld'g, Cor. of Marietta & Peachtree Streets, Atlanta, Ga. All correspondence strictly confidential.

Office Hours: 8 to 12 M., 2 to 6, 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 to 1 P. M.

OFFICE: 117 1-2 Whitehall St.

Atlanta, Ga.

PROFESSOR A. J. DEXTER.

Assistant to the Dexter Medicine Co.'s noted Physicians, Surgeons and Specialists.

PROF. DEXTER is known as the greatest Magnetic Healer the world has ever known.

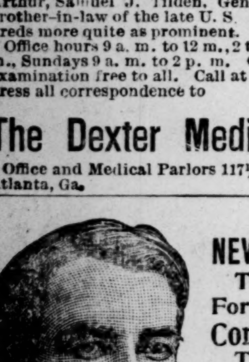
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our office is strictly private; all business is strictly confidential and no names of persons or patients mentioned or published without their written consent. All communications and inquiries from any part of the country promptly answered. Advice or medicine sent by mail or express. We cure all Acute, Private, Chronic and Nervous Diseases.

Call at our office and see the largest book in the world, filled with over 5,000 testimonials from patients cured. We have letters on file at our office from the late U. S. Grant, ex-President Arthur, Samuel J. Tilden, General F. T. Dent, brother-in-law of the late U. S. Grant, and hundreds more quite as prominent.

Office hours 9 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 8 p m., Sundays 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Consultation and examination free to all. Call at our office or address all correspondence to

The Dexter Medicine Co.

Office and Medical Parlors 117½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga. dec8-6m



The NEW PROCESS Treatment For the Cure of Consumption, Threatened Consnmption, BRONCHITIS, and all Diseases of the LUNGS.

WONDERFUL IN ITS RESULTS.

Read the following letter, published by permission. This lady was down in bed from lung hemorrhages:

"Tallassee, Ala., December 16, 1895.—Dr. W. W. Bowes. Dear Sir: I write you a few lines to let you hear from my mother. She says she is getting along very well. She says she is feeling better than she has in a year. She says she does not cough now at night and some days does not cough at all. The pains in her breast are very much better. Mother looks better than I have seen her look in a long time. I believe she will get all right. She will still take your treatment till you say stop. I inclose money for another month's treatment. Mother is looking better than I have seen her look in years. You may publish this for the benefit of others. Yours truly, W. G. FREEMAN, JR."

The New Process treatment is a "home" treatment. It can be sent by express to anywhere in the United States. Send for question list on lung diseases. All letters cheerfully answered if stamp is inclosed. Address DR. W. W. BOWES, No. 409 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga.

We Manufacture

—ALL KINDS—

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, CASES, Etc.

THE ROLLER TRAY TRUNK

THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEVISED.

W. W. ROUNTREE & BRO.

TRUNK AND BAG COMPANY,

77 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga., and Richmond Va.

BROKERS' PROFITS.

Scalpers Say They Made Money During the Exposition.

PILES OF TICKETS EXPIRE

But Notwithstanding This the Brokers Say That They Are $50,000 Ahead on the Season.

The ticket brokers say that they made a good thing out of the exposition, despite the validating office.

Mr. Newberry, who came down from Pittsburg, says: "The brokers here have made at least $50,000 in handling tickets since the exposition opened. There were twenty-two of us and none us made less than $2,000. Four of us, I think, made $25,000, or about $6,000 apiece. That is about my profits in the business."

The broker pointed to piles of dead tickets lying on his safe and asked the reporter what he thought of them.

To the reporter they appeared to represent at least $1,500 even as brokers buy tickets. There were tickets of all descriptions over all the lines entering Atlanta. The Georgia and the Central were well represented. The Southern had a very small showing. This was due to the fact that the scalpers boycotted that system on account of the trouble which the Southern gave them and their patrons.

"The tickets in those two bundles represent all of $2,000, but I am not kicking, for the season was a profitable one, taken all through. We did not pay much for tickets and when we sold one we made enough to pay for two. I have sold $1,500 worth of tickets in one day."

While the scalper was talking a former Atlanta man entered and asked for a ticket to a certain point. The broker looked over his stock and found one which he said had expired, but he stated that he thought it could probably be used and made the traveler a present of it with the remark: "You ought to be able to ride on that. Nine men out of ten could, but I will not sell it because it might not be accepted."

All the brokers who came here for the exposition travel, are going away. They came from all parts of the country. The brokers with capital say that they are glad the validating office was organized, stating that it kept a good many little fellows away who would have come in had there been an open field. Whether any of this is a case of sour grapes is another question.

Several of the scalpers have closed their offices and a few days more will see the last of the transients gone.

There is one story which has never been printed, but which was told in the early part of the exposition. It will be remembered that the brokers declared a boycott on the Southern. Just after the meeting, a young man, who had been in the meeting of scalpers, hurried to Mr. Sam Hardwick and said that he could prevent the publication of the news of the boycott for a consideration.

"You have it in your power, you think, to suppress or to publish the news of the boycott?" asked Mr. Hardwick.

"Yes, I think it can be done, but it will probably cost some money," was the reply.

"Now let me tell you something," responded Mr. Hardwick. "If you think there is any danger of the news of that boycott being suppressed and you can get it widely published, I will see that you get $3,000 if I have to pay it out of my own pocket."

This reply was so unexpected by the young man that he stammered and turned away very much embarrassed.

The body must be well nourished now to prevent sickness. If your appetite is poor take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FOR COW STEALING.

William Ivy Accused of Driving Off a Fine Cow Not His Own.

William Ivy is under arrest at police headquarters on the charge of cowstealing. He is accused of driving off a very fine cow, the property of another citizen, and disposing of it. Ivy was arrested yesterday by Policemen Hamilton and Coker. He will be given a hearing before a justice of the peace today.

A NEW WOMAN DIRECTORY.

Need a Publication To Locate Wives with Unimportant Husbands.

"What we need in New York," declared the newspaper woman, with fire in her eye, as she crossed off the ninth Mrs. Smith on her list in her vain search for the Mrs. Smith who was the president of the new political club and whose address nobody knew and whose husband's first name nobody was certain of and whose own name was not in the directory—"what we need is a business woman's directory or a reform agitation on the question of identity, whereby women over twenty-one years of age will demand that their names be put in the directory 'Mary Jane Smith,' or will discard the Mary Jane forever and be known solely, socially, publicly and privately, as Mrs. John Henry Smith," quotes The New York World.

"Why, there are hosts of men who are only known as the husbands of their wives who figure in the directory in plain letters, and their wives, who are the women of affairs, with broad interests, do not appear in the volume. Some of the names of business and professional women are in the directory, but in those cases it is usually because the woman is a widow or unmarried. Now, I rather like the retributive idea of Mr. What's-His-Name, who married Olive Schreiner, adopting her name. Nobody knows who he is. As far as the world goes he is merely Olive Schreiner's husband, and that suffices for purposes of identification. The man has accepted the fact and the name of his wife.

"It is not really a question of woman's rights or wrongs. To avoid commercial complications and many inconveniences and losses the business, professional or club woman, in fact every women over twenty-one years of age, owes it to herself and to the public that her name and address be printed in the directory of the city where she lives."

Boston has a business woman's directory and one or two other New England cities are in line with enterprising lists of the women in their business and professional worlds.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Second-Hand School Books

At reduced prices at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

Change of Schedules—Central of Georgia Railway.

Effective January 5th, trains 13 and 14 between Macon and Atlanta, will be discontinued, and trains 11 and 12 will be changed to run as follows: No. 11, leave Macon 7:25 a. m., arrive Atlanta 10:45 a. m.; No. 12, leave Atlanta 4 p. m., arrive Macon 7:15 p. m.; through sleepers to Jacksonville on trains leaving Atlanta 7:50 p. m. and 7:30 a. m. Through sleeper to Tampa, four hours shorter than any other line, on train leaving Atlanta at 7:50 p. m. Ticket office 16 Wall street, Kimball house. jan 4 1w

Old School Books

Taken in exchange at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

Auction Sale.

Austrian section of the Manufactures building Monday, at 11 a. m. till 4:30 p. m. The entire exhibit of fine gold and enameled glass, porcelain and earthenware, imported from Vienna, Carlsbad and Haida, without reserve. Ladies especially invited.

ADAMCK & HORNSTEIN, Proprietors.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in Atlanta, Ga., postoffice for week ending January 4, 1896. Persons asking for these letters will please say advertised and give date. One cent must be paid for each advertised letter.

Gentlemen's List.

A—W V Armstead, A. B. Achler, Daniel Aneim, E J Arrices, Milliam Grant Aminons, S C Ayers, Rev Grant Adkins, James Abrey, J T Albert, W B Alford.

B—Will M Brown, Candido Bonett, Sam Bruce, John Butterworth, John Burymon, James Broblemon, S Brom, J Weed Brown, W H Buice, William Butt, W D Butler, John M Bishop, W H Buford, J A Butler, Sol Bossner, J A Burke, J W Busbin, O L Buel, George Brondis, Edward Bowen, James Bowman, Stewart Belden Butler, John Buchanan, Frank P Bushnell, J C Brugn, William Bourn, Johnathan Brightwell, E L Bowman, Mr Benson, Rev R A Bartlett, J B Bussey, S E Bonsack, Lou Brennan, A A Bratson, Samuel B Beitler, J W Bohler, R L Butler, R C Boags, J W Brown, Joseph M Bossong, William Bishop, Dr James P Blackburn, Turner Blackwell, N S Bagwell, Harvey Baxter, W E Bledsoe, Willie Bailey, William Bishop, Lewis J Bird, A A Batson, D W Bargbee, H Baker, D E Bush, Frank Baker.

C—Marion Stuart Cann, Manuel Caballero, Hagood Center, George Carrey, N W Cook, George Casper, Jim Creamer, Joe Corbett, H E Cotner, H C Curry, Rev V B Christy, John A Clouser, Daniel Chaplin, Charles Charpening, E D Clamers, Arthur W Combs, Stanley Curtis, Tom Conners, Stonie Chapman, Dr D A Cameron, Willie B Cobb, W H Chamberlain, V Cofokn, F M Crosby, Claude Church, A W Conover, S C Crane, Albert Caloway.

D—M J Deering, Louis Dunn, W S Delay, J Denlius, J Dickins, J P Dodge, E P Dupre, G L Duven, C R Donaldson, T S Doolittle, S A Day, Severo Ceballos de la fuente, Mr de Jarnette, Clay Dover, Wilber Drake.

E—Crit Eubanks, William Ellis, S S Eaton, James Ellsworth, Mr Edwards, P O B 412.

F—G H Fuller, Guy Felton, Frank E Fross, Moulder L Farlow, Theodore Frost.

G—RevHHGeorge, Charles Gelteur, W E Goreton, Charles Geiger, Dr W H Green, S S Gopin, R L Goodwin, M Goll, M Greer Junt, J Gorman, J H Gulton, George O Griffin, Arthur P Guiva, H W Grigsby, Bion Goodell, Judge R L Gamble, M M A Gill, Johnnie H Golloway, William B George.

H—Perry N Hill, John S Howard, S B Hamacher, Thomas Hawley, W B Hines, John Haynes, E B Hoppeck, J L Hurst, H H Hutchinson, John K Hayes, Harray Harris, D A Heffin, P R Hill, M Hagerty, Thomas Hill, J W Hampton, R J Howells, Howard Hardy, John Hurst, Joseph H Harris, R T Holmes, J C Howell, John R Hayes, William Harris, John A Heck, Jim Hight, Forest Hoayland.

I—Johnny Inaberney, J W Ingram.

J—R A W James, W H Johnson, Gus Jones, John Jullen, Ed Johnson, E H Jackson, Bob Johnson, R E Jones, L W Johnson, Simon Jennings, Henry Jackson, Willie Johnson.

K—James Kelly, J S Keiter, Ellis G Knox, Stanley B Keller, Andrew Kelsey, Arthur Kitching, C W Kelly, James Kelley, J L Kauffman, E G Knox, Oscar Karman, Oscar J Karbock, Raymond D Knight.

L—Charles L Ayde Lotte, G B Lockhart, Henry Lewis, Harry V Lowenstein, Louis Latham, Tom Lile, George W Loyd, William Love, Tom Locket, N M Lawrence, A J Ligon, C Leach, C Lee, Joseph L Levitt.

M—A Morris, B H Merriman, Professor A E Malsbary, N A McDaulin, W F Miller, J M Moore, M L Meredith, John Moon, J A Maund, Burdett Moke, A B Mooss, Siddy Moss, W M Marcus, Richard Morgan, Dave Henfee, E S Miller, John L Mull, Francis Mills, C B McKinnon MD, J L Maunly, J H Meredith, P S Mims, S T McCenny, J T Myers, George Martin, Mr McDaniel, of St Louis.

N—George H Nolen, Lacy M Norwood, L C Nash, Rev J Noles, John Nicholson, John J Noonan, Charles Nolen, C A Near.

P—Frank Phiscarve, Oscar Prezant, Tommie Pinkard, Dominci Pind, James Plotot, William Palmer, Mr and Mrs W H Prentice, A B Parks, C E Pierce, F B Papy G T Agt, William C Plunkett, William Proud, John Page, J Walter Payne, L A Parker, John W Parker, Emrey C Place, W H Pitt, Ed Pittie, J J Perkins.

R—J L Rabinean, John M Reed 2 letters, Alf Robinson, B Rosenheim, C G Reid, Colonel W B Rogers, Mr Rostum, Indian merchant; Wilson Read, Napoleon E Russell, T S Rutsekman, Treasury Renet, Professor Willim C Rehm.

S—Ch. Smith, Emil Selmer, Frank Swan, Henry Shermon, Rev J C Sherril, J W Simmons, Albert Shenton, J C Scott, G M Saman, Paul R Sanders, R L Schrick, W H Shenberger, Henry Freeman Stecker, Robert W Shipp, C R Smith, Georgnn Sessions, Alec Starr, Professor G W Stratton, David Strong 2 letters, Dan M Scanlin, Dr D B Stought, George Spencer, Mr Smith Paper Co, Homer Sewell, C G Stonerwald.

T—H M Tanner, Colonel E J Tullay, D C Thomburg, Henry Tate, W F Throckmorton, Monsieur Henri Tiffin, William A Treffenberg, W K Terry, Dr R G Turner, S N Thomas, Paul L Tate, J W Taylor, J W Thompson, Sherman Trout, J C Thomas.

U—Thomas Urguhart.

V—I H Voorhis, A C Voegele.

Y—W F Yentzsch.

W—J C Wells, Louis Wagnild, Dr H T Wells, Lonza Williams, H F Whittner, Mincer Wood, Judge G W Warren, George Warren, John Warren, T R Way, Frank H Whitney, John W Warde, J A C Wood, Thorn F Watson, C Wright, Willy Williams, John White, C H Watson, John West, J S Wall, J W Wset, L W Whitney, L B Walker, C A Winn, L R Warren, K F Whitehead, Albert Wiggins, O E Wehr, Hon A H Washburn, Clem E Williams.

Ladies' List

A—Jane A Adkins, Mrs Eulalie Adandrew, Miss Eva Archer, Mrs Minnie Ayrants, Miss Winnie Adams.

B—Miss Julia A Bowling, Miss Hanna Bodell, Miss Sellae Beardley, Miss Mollie Broon, Miss V V A Bellows, Miss Mollie aBskins, Miss Amelia E Barnett, Silvia Barnes, Miss Lizzie Bryer, Miss Bertie Baysaw, Mrs Martha Bough, Mrs Mary Brown, Mrs J Brient, Mrs E B Bellows, Mrs D F Bohan, Mrs Ella Brown, Mrs Elvira Brown, Mrs Permelia Barron, Mrs Ida Blanton, Mrs C V Brown, Mrs Lottie Berry.

C—Miss Mary Sutton Crenshaw, Miss Lula Cox, Missey Conway col, Janie Calhoun col, Miss D M Crawford, Miss Emiline L Chamberlain, Miss Henrietta Coburn 2 letters, Miss Helen Clark, Mrs. Mary Currier, Mrs Roce Conners, Mrs J F Cramer, Mrs. A E Cross, Mrs M E Cahn, Mrs Mary L Crawford, Mrs Carrie Cannon.

D—Mrs L M Duke, Mrs Minnie P Dean, Mrs C B Dennison, Mrs S H Darnell, Miss Jane Davis 2 letters, Miss Yora Dixon, Miss Carrie Davis.

E—Nancy Elyngton, Mrs E W Elsworth, Miss Mita Esterly.

F—Mrs S S Flenner, Miss Nanie Fisher, Mrs Flinn, Miss Bettie D Fowlks.

G—Miss Emma Glen, Miss Etta Gayette, Mrs Lizzie Grayer, Mary W Griscom, Miss Minnie Hauk Gurnon, Mrs B Glasscock, Miss H Bellingnam Graham, Miss Carrie W Green.

H—Miss Marion Higgins, Mrs Jennie Hill, Mrs Myra Hargrove, Mrs Sophia Herd, Mrs I S Hughes, Mrs Easter Holbrooks, Mrs Emma Harris, Mrs Ada Harris, Mrs M F Hamsley, Ida Heart, Miss Pearle Harison, Miss Lella Harris, Lindy Higgins, Miss Daisy Haze, Miss Lucile Hardin, Miss Jinnie Howell, Miss Viola Hyde.

J—Miss Annie Johnson, Miss Lucy Jenkins, Miss Annie Jackson, Miss Marie F Jackson, Miss Lucy Jackson, Miss Effie Clarke Jack.

K—Miss L G Kuhtman, Mrs Loutie V Kirk.

L—Miss May Langley, Miss Jessie A Levins, Miss H A Lathrop, Mrs R Lender, Mrs Amanda Logue, Miss Minna Lottia.

M—Miss Lillie Miller, Mrs M Maynard, Mary Marshall, Miss Mollie McElvaine, Miss H McLenny, May McGinnis, Miss Alma McDonald, Mrs C C Mogers, Mrs Beatrice McHale, Miss Emer Mapp, Vinie Moreland, Miss Ida Mannie, Miss Lara Mitchel, Mrs L McLaughlin, Stella Allen McGurk, Miss Effie Moore.

N—Miss Anna Nilson 2 letters.

O—Mrs Nellie Owens.

P—Madam Pensaw, Mrs John A Parter, Miss Josephine Porter, Miss Ida Pierce, Mrs Florence A Pridgen.

R—Mrs Robert Rutherford, Mrs Catherine Roland, Miss Emma Ribblie 3 letters, Miss Mildred Rosamond, Miss Mattie Ramey, Miss Mattie Reeves, Miss Mattie Ressie.

S—Miss Cora J Sheppard, Miss Lizzie Stalling, Miss Yetta Schwecher 2 letters, Miss Gertrude Shepherd, Fannie Summers, Harriet Reed Sprague, Mrs Thomas Stewart, Mrs L G Soyez, Mrs Ava Scorprati, Mrs Mary E Shearer, Mrs Ella Stout, Mrs I D Smith.

T—Mrs Adline Travers, Mrs May Thomas, Miss Edith Tennis, Miss I B Taylor, Murnine Taylor col, Sallie Thurman, Miss Susie E Terrell, Mrs Ada B Thompson, Mrs A Thoms, Miss Clara Templeton.

V—Miss Nolia Vintson.

W—Miss Willie Walker, Mrs Bittie A Wright, Miss Jane White, Miss Margie Ward, Mrs H M Wakes, Mrs G F Wingale, Mrs Cubia Wilson, Miss Iona White, Miss Sallie Wells, Miss Georgia Washington, Miss Ella Wade, Mrs W C Worley, Miss Ida Weaver, Mrs Gertrude Wallis, Mrs Luelen Dan Weella, Miss Susie Williamson, Miss Willie Walker.

Y—Miss Lena Young.

Miscellaneous.

Gullet Gin Co, To Atlanta Gin Co, Royal Manufacturing Co, Harris Electric Equipment Co.

Exposition List.

Alice C Beckwith, J Colleard, Colonel John B Carey, Harry Christofel, James Garlington, Mr. Jenkins, "phantoscope;" Miss Rebecca Jackson, Mrs S G Kelly, Mrs A V Morretta, S G Morrison, Michael Monks, Senor Suadalupe Meneses, Mrs A V Narrito, Miss Velda Suggs, Messrs Taylor Bros, George W Tourtellotte, Western Electric Construction Co, B F Wiley, care exposition.

To insure prompt delivery of your mail have it addressed to proper street and number. AMOS FOX, P. M.

C. K. MADDOX, Superintendent.

Tremulous Sensibilities

Make it difficult for a man to seem natural and at ease when he wears a suit that does not fit or hang gracefully.

The Clothing we sell reflects the best efforts and most artistic effulgence of scientific tailors.

They help you to maintain the "nobility of expression and grandeur of bearing" that marks the gentleman.

Money back if you want it.

Eads-Neel Co

JACK CLANCEY'S NEW PLACE.

He Is Now in the Front of the Gridiron.

The gridiron, that new restaurant corner of Wall and Loyd streets, will go into new hands today. Messrs. Cook & McBurney have disposed of their interest and the restaurant will be run under the name of C. E. Fisher & Co., Mr. Fisher having purchased the place.

Mr. Fisher, the owner, was formerly in charge of the culinary department of the Alcazar hotel. He is an excellent culinary artist and will have charge of the catering department of the Gridiron. Mr. Jack H. C. Clancey, so well and favorably known as a hotel man, will have charge of the front end of the house.

The Gridiron has a corps of waiters who are attentive to their business and give satisfaction to the patrons. The facts that Mr. Jack Clancey will be manager and that Mr. C. E. Fisher, who has pleased so many hundreds at the Alcazar with his first-class catering, will be in charge of the catering department are enough in themselves to insure success to the popular lunch house.

An Historic Quarrel.

From The San Francisco Argonaut.

Byron one bright morning encountered Beau Brummel returning from his tailor's.

"How are you, Brummel?" said the poet.

"Pretty well, thank you," returned the beau; "I've been reading 'Don Juan.'"

"Yes?" said Byron with a smile.

"There is some clever rhyme in it."

"So?" observed Byron with affected surprise.

"And some pretty good versification."

"Ah?" returned the poet.

"Why don't you try your hand at poetry, Byron?" asked Brummel.

The two never spoke to each other again.

SWITCHMAN HURT.

G. W. Oakes Caught Between Two Cars Saturday Morning.

G. W. Oakes, a switchman in the employ of the Southern railroad, was caught between two cars about 3 o'clock Saturday morning and hurt, but not seriously. He was taken to his home on Woodward avenue in the Grady hospital ambulance. Drs. Jarnigan and Hancock, of the Southern, attended the injured man. He will be out in a few days.

Dr. Roy Is Home.

Dr. G. G. Roy, who, with Mrs. Roy, their daughter, Mrs. Dr. C. S. Webb, and their granddaughter, Miss Marguerite Webb, came home from Florida last night. The doctor and the ladies have been at Suwanee Springs for two or three weeks, where the doctor went on account of a severe and obstinate attack of sciatic rheumatism. His visit did him wonderful good and he comes home stronger and better than he has been in years. While the doctor was at Suwanee Springs the ladies visited St. Augustine, Jacksonville and Palatka and had a delightful time.

TRAVELING PALACES

Of the Queen and Crescent Route.

The finest trains in the south are those from Atlanta via the Southern railway and Queen and Crescent route from Atlanta to Cincinnati and the north.

Through solid trains to Cincinnati. Through sleepers to Louisville.

Be sure your tickets read via the Queen and Crescent route. dec 22—2m

Important Change of Schedule—Southern Railway.

Effective January 5th, at 12 o'clock noon, the following changes in schedule will occur:

Train Nos. 15 and 16, between Atlanta and Chattanooga, will be discontinued.

Train No. 9, formerly leaving at 4:30 p. m. for Cincinnati, O., will leave at 12:05 p. m.

Train No. 7, formerly leaving at 11:15 p. m. for Chattanooga, will leave at 10:30 p. m.

Train No. 10 from Cincinnati arrives at 3:10 p. m. No. 7 from Brunswick arrives at 7 p. m.

Air-Line Belle train only runs between Lula and Atlanta.

Other trains will be operated as they have been since January 1, 1896.

jan 5—1w

Old and New School Books

Bought, sold or exchanged at John M. Miller's. 39 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

"A Good Thing" Is a Merchant's Lunch

And one will be served every day at 11:30 to 2:30 p. m. for 35 cents each at the Gridiron restaurant, corner of Loyd and Wall streets. The daily menu will consist of the following:

MENU.
Soup.
Fish.
Roasts.
Beef, Mutton or Turkey.
1 Entree.
2 Vegetables.
Bread and Butter.
1 Dessert.
Coffee Buttermilk Tea

Will be pleased to have you give us a trial. GRIDIRON RESTAURANT CO., J. H. Clancey, Manager.

EDUCATIONAL.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S Business College AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.

The best and cheapest Business College in America. Time short. Instruction thorough. 4 Penmen. Big demand for graduates. Catalogue free.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON, Kiser Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Lycett's China Painting Studio, Atlanta, Ga

(Twelfth Year in Atlanta.)

Everything connected with the art of china painting can be had at this establishment. Lessons in all the branches. Royal Worcester, Dresden, Raised Gold, Figures, Cupids, etc. Largest and most varied collection of white china to paint on to be found under one roof. Wedding and Christmas presents painted to order. Ladies taught to paint their own presents. Call or write for information. Special hours for out of town pupils. Try William Lycett's gold for china painting. It has been on the market for 25 years. Headquarters for all artists' material.

FLOUR, SUGAR, MOLASSES

At cut prices to merchants for cash. C. E. Caverly, 69½ E. Alabama Street. Telephone 444.

DRIED APPLES

A SWELL DINNER.

Isn't complete without a good soup. We are selling Huckins's 50c soups at 35c. For your clear soups use Armour's Extract of Beef, 50c jar for 35c. There is nothing more wholesome and delicious than good puddings made from sago and tapioca; selling 3 pounds for 25c; credit price 15c a pound can. Pancake flour 10c package. Pink salmon 10c can; credit price 15c. Our Peachtree flour $4.50 a barrel; there is none better. Finest N. O. and South Georgia molasses, finest made, 50c gallon. Fine French peas 15c, and extra fine corn at $1 dozen. California table fruit, extra fine, $1.80 dozen. Roquefort, Philadelphia cream, pineapple, Swiss, Brie, Edam, Cheddar and Neufchatel cheese will please you. Come and see us. We will save you money. J. H. Glenn, 90 Whitehall street.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of Cotton States and International Exposition Company,
January 3, 1896.

All parties holding bonds of this company, secured by deed of trust made to Paul Romare, J. W. Green and W. P. Inman, trustees, are hereby notified that a final payment of 7 per cent of the face value thereof will be made upon each of said bonds upon their presentation to said trustees at the Atlanta National bank at Atlanta, Ga. Said payment will be made upon presentation of the bonds.

Cotton States and International Exposition Company. W. A. HEMPHILL, First Vice President.

jan 5 2t

Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company—Coupon Notice.

Coupons on first mortgage bonds of this company, falling due this day, will be paid on presentation at Lowry Banking Company, Atlanta; Manhattan Trust Company, New York, or Old Colony Trust Company, Boston. T. K. GLENN, Secretary.

January 1, 1896. jan 4 7t

Costa Rica Buildings

At auction today at 12 o'clock at the exposition grounds. Come and buy a bargain. G. W. ADAIR.

Best board in Atlanta at Model Cafe, 79 and 81 Peachtree. Day board, $3.50 week; with lodging, $5; meals, 25c, or seven-meal tickets for $1.50.

TRADE MALYDOR MARK INJECTION

FOR MALE THE 1 TO 4 DAY CURE AND FEMALE.

For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Leucorrhœa Spermatorrhœa, and all unhealthy sexual discharges. Free Syringe. No Pain, No Stain. Prevents Stricture and all forms of Private Diseases of both Male and Female. At Druggists, or sent to any address, for $1.00. "Injection Malydor is 'The Best' of all similar remedies." DR HENRY RENY, Biddeford, Me.

MALYDOR MFG. CO., Lancaster, O., U.S.A.

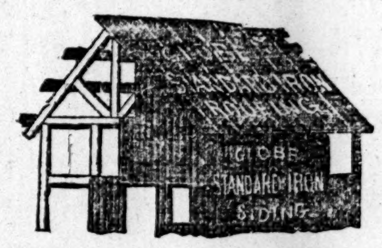
SURE CURE FOR PILES

Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to DR. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY. Stops itching, absorbs tumors. A positive cure. Circulars sent free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.

REDUCED PRICES

SPECIAL CLEARANCE SALE CLOTHING HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS NEXT WEEK

HIRSCH BROS.
44 WHITEHALL ST.



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For Cotton and Woolen Mills, Oil Mills, Saw and Planing Mills Railroads, Quarries, Machine Shops, Etc.

Send for Price List of New and Second-Hand Machinery.

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Construct all kinds of machinery, pipe work and in residences or shops. All orders promptly attended to; no delay; special care given to setting up and improving steam and water power; do all kinds of pipe work; all work guaranteed; satisfactory prices. Let me make you an estimate. When your pipe bursts telephone me and I will give it immediate attention.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans,

28 Peachtree St.

$3,000, $4,000 and other sums in bank to loan on real estate in or around Atlanta at reasonable rates. No delay. Money forthcoming as soon as attorney passes on title. If you want to make a loan it might be to your interest to call on us.

$5,000 buys beautiful lot 64x210 and house on East Cain street, close in. Terms easy.

$3,500 buys 8-room house, gas and water, lot 49x136, alley on side, on Houston near Jackson street. Terms easy.

We have places both improved and unimproved in all directions. If you want to buy or sell give us a call.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON, 28 Peachtree street.

FOR RENT.

By D. P. Morris & Sons, the Special Renting Agents, 48 N. Broad St.

9-r. h.,	West Mitchell street	$35 00
9-r. h.,	East Cain street	25 00
8-r. h.,	West Peachtree street	20 00
8-r. h.,	Logan avenue	12 00
8-r. h.,	Yonge street	21 00
7-r. h.,	Thirteenth street	20 00
7-r. h.,	Summit avenue	15 00
7-r. h.,	Pulliam street	12 50
6-r. h.,	Edgewood, Ga.	14 00
6-r. h.,	Hunnicutt	14 00
6-r. h.,	Capitol avenue	15 00
5-r. h.,	Grant street	10 00
5-r. h.,	East Fair street	15 00
5-r. h.,	Hunnicutt	15 00

Real Estate Bargains.

4½ acres at city limits, $1,500.

We have 100 acres on R. & D. railroad and Peachtree road to exchange for city property; will assume some encumbrance on city property; see this before it is gone; $3,000.

10 acres, 2-r. and 3-r. h., 5 miles from carshed, $1,500.

6-room, West Peachtree, 90x140, $6,500.

3-room, corner Rhodes and Lowe streets, rents for $4 per month, $50, $10 per month, $400.

10 acres, 2 and 3-r., 5 miles out, for $1,500.

Close in vacant lot to exchange for rent property and pay the difference.

Wanted, elegant vacant lot in colored neighborhood, 300x400 or 500 feet; will trade rent property for same.

Call and see us for bargains.

J. R. ROBERTS, No. 45 Marietta street.

FOR RENT—

The Gordon School Building

No. 104 Edgewood avenue, three-story brick, 40x60 feet, with dry basement, gas, water and steam heat; nicely arranged for manufacturing enterprise. Address ROBY ROBINSON, No. 12 Equitable Building.

COOK REMEDY CO.

SYPHILIS Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Syphilis permanently cured in 15 to 35 days. You can be treated at home for the same price under same guaranty. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and no charge, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Syphilitic BLOOD POISON that we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. Syphilis has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. $500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.

COOK REMEDY CO.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate, Loans and Auctioneers

$4,500—South Pryor street, 9-room house, lot 50x160; former price $7,900.

$16,000—Beautiful Peachtree home; corner lot; 90x190; a splendid bargain.

$6,000—8-room house and lot in one block of Aragon hotel; cheap.

Fif [illegible] Juniper street lot, between Fifth and Sixth streets; a bargain.

$500—Nice shaded lot near Fraser street school; $100 cash, balance easy.

$8,000—Elegant piece of Decatur street business property; rented now; 65x200; near in.

$1,900—Splendid 5-room cottage on lot 50x175 near Woodward avenue.

$4,500—Beautiful Piedmont avenue lot, 70x190; finely shaded on best part of street.

$3,000—Fifty acres near Decatur; 7-room house.

Office 12 E. Alabama street. Telephone [illegible]

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau, 8 East Wall Street, Kimball House.

9-r. h., 143 Capitol avenue [illegible]
9-r. h., 212 Capitol avenue [illegible]
9-r. h., 139 Auburn avenue [illegible]
9-r. h., Washington, near Richardson street [illegible]
8-r. h., 106 Trinity avenue [illegible]
8-r. h., 26 Orange street [illegible]
20 rooms, 12½ West Mitchell St. [illegible]
7-r. h., 69 West Pine street [illegible]
5-r. h., 209 East Georgia avenue [illegible]
4-r. h., 91 Hood street [illegible]

Stores for Rent.

Central Broad street store [illegible]
Store, 12 West Mitchell street [illegible]
Store, 112 South Forsyth street [illegible]
Store, 9 Peters street [illegible]
Store & three rooms, 420 E. Fair St. [illegible]

Landlords if you want your rents collected list your property with me.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate and Renting Agent

14 Wall St., Kimball House.

FOR RENT

10-r. h., 235 Capitol avenue [illegible]
9-r. h., 117 Capitol avenue [illegible]
9-r. h., 158 Highland avenue [illegible]
9-r. h., 226 Forest avenue [illegible]
9-r. h., 113 Clark street [illegible]
9-r. h., 148 South Pryor street [illegible]
9-r. h., 308 Rawson street [illegible]
9-r. h., 84 East Avenue [illegible]
8-r. h., 11 Yonge [illegible]
8-r. h., 66 North Forsyth street [illegible]
8-r. h., 227 Capitol avenue [illegible]
8-r. h., 96 Crew street [illegible]
8-r. h., 286 Washington street [illegible]
7-r. h., 257 Hilliard street [illegible]
7-r. h., 24 Hammond St. (West End) [illegible]
7-r. h., 21 Ashby street (West End) [illegible]
7-r. h., 40 Rankin street [illegible]
6-r. h., 47 Jenkins street [illegible]
5-r. h., 224 Cooper street [illegible]
6-r. h., 66 Fraser street [illegible]
5-r. h., Bluff and James streets [illegible]
5-r. h., 144 Lee street (West End) [illegible]

G. W. ADAIR, 14 Wall St.

G. W. ADAIR, AUCTIONEER.

Sale of the Beautiful Costa Rica Buildings.

On Monday, January 6th, at 12 o'clock noon I will sell upon the premises at the Cotton States and International exposition grounds the two buildings erected by Costa Rica. Builders, contractors, real estate owners and lumber men are earnestly invited to atted the sale. The buildings will be sold without reserve or limit to the highest bidder for cash. Purchaser must remove them from the grounds by 1st day of April, 1896. G. W. ADAIR.

jan 4, 5, 6

FOR RENT.

Our Yard on Georgia Railroad and Butler Sts. This is the best location in the city for Coal and Wood Yard. Woodward Lumber Co.